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# SOUVENIR

HISTORY

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# St. John's Hospital









FRONT VIEW OF PRESENT HOSPITAL BUILDING — THE OLD YELLOW HOUSE  
IS SEEN ON THE RIGHT





SOUVENIR HISTORY

OF

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

WRITTEN FOR THE

QUARTER-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE  
FOUNDING OF THE INSTITUTION.

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BY

P. J. L Y N C H.  
*der*

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LOWELL, MASS.

MORNING MAIL PRINT, 147 CENTRAL STREET.

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## PREFACE.

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In such a work as the present one, a preface is scarcely a matter of necessity, yet a word as to its aim and scope may not be out of place. The object of the work was two-fold. In the first place, the celebration of the silver jubilee of St. John's Hospital being an important event in its history, it was deemed proper, in connection with that celebration, to place before the public, on which the hospital has relied for support, some record of its work for the past twenty-five years; and in the second place, the publication was intended as a source of revenue to help the funds for the liquidation of the debt.

The first of these objects was, of course, the primary one, for apart from any other consideration, the friends of the hospital felt that there were many interesting incidents connected with the history of the hospital which were rapidly passing away from the memory of the present generation, and would soon be altogether lost unless preserved in some permanent form. Incidentally, too, it was considered that the publication of such a work would bring the public to a fuller realization of the importance of the services rendered to the community by St. John's Hospital, and secure to the institution the full measure of support which it deserves.

In the preparation of the work the author is much indebted to Sister Superior Beatrice for placing at his disposal the documents and records of the hospital, together with much other valuable information. He is also indebted to Dr. C. P. Spalding, secretary of the medical staff, for placing the record-book of the staff at his disposal; to Sister Superior Theresa, of Notre Dame, for her assistance in looking up the history of Father John O'Brien's Hospital, and to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh F. Gillon for information derived from their close association with the more recent events in the history of the hospital.

In conclusion, the author sincerely hopes that the work will be received by the public in the spirit in which it is offered, and that it may accomplish all the objects for which it was undertaken.

P. J. LYNCH.

# The Silver Jubilee of St. John's Hospital,

LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

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INSCRIBED TO THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,

BY ELIZA ALLEN STARR, CHICAGO.

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O House of Saint John, the disciple beloved!

O threshold of healing and peace!

O white-winged angels, how gently your cares,  
Bid anguish and maladies cease!

And prayers—? How like incense, unceasing, ascend  
Petitions for graces from God,  
To calm the tried soul 'mid the terrible pains  
Of all passing under the rod.

Lo! Twenty-five years of strict watchings and toils  
Are gathered in sheaf for our Lord;  
The sickle you bore to the harvest whet keen  
With love of the Incarnate Word.

Saint Vincent's dear daughters, ah, well we may pray,  
Not decades, but eras to keep  
Your place in these halls, where sweet charity's zeal  
Seems never to falter or sleep.

O House of Saint John, the Apostle of Love!  
O, threshold where mercies increase!  
O white-winged angels, may God's brooding dove  
Bring hither abundance and peace!

## INTRODUCTION.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago St. John's Hospital was founded. Humble, indeed, and unpretentious was its beginning, but, like a noble tree planted in a fertile soil, it bloomed into luxuriance in the congenial atmosphere of its surroundings and in the fulness of time it brought forth its fruit. "The tree is known by its fruit," and this tree judged by its fruit should be the tree of Love and Charity. Carefully has it been planted, tenderly has it been nurtured, but it has repaid this care a hundred fold. Under its sheltering branches the aged and infirm, who have grown weary in life's journey or debilitated from life's attendant ills, can rest a while before pursuing their onward journey to the grave, or make their permanent abode there till the final summons comes. There the sick can have their ills attended to; there the victims of accident can have the ministrations which are needful; there, in a word, can the weary find rest, the despairing hope, and the poor and unfortunate, of every class, peace and rest.

The history of St. John's Hospital is indeed the history of the mustard seed, and to such an extent has it developed that it seems wellnigh impossible to believe that the present noble edifice which crowns the slope overlooking the Merrimack is the outgrowth of the germ planted there a quarter of a century ago. And what an amount of work has been accomplished during those twenty-five years! With the year ending December 31st, 1891, the number of patients treated had reached the grand total of 7,333, which is an astonishing result when we consider all the circumstances, for the institution has labored under adverse circumstances and has been

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hampered more or less from the very beginning. We can never adequately realize what these figures mean to the community, for though we may sum up totals of figures and compare balances we cannot subject human happiness and human misery to the rigid laws of arithmetic, and it is with the feelings which actuate the human soul that institutions like St. John's Hospital are mainly concerned. In order to realize to some extent the debt which the community owes to St. John's Hospital one must walk through the wards where lie the victims of disease and accident and see the loving care and tender treatment which they receive. Next visit that department devoted to the old ladies' home, and note how those poor women who have survived, probably, friends and home as well as their period of usefulness, are enabled to spend their declining years in peace and comfort. Visit next the out-patient department and see the amount of human suffering alleviated day by day, and having seen all this if you do not feel your heart throb responsive to the sacred call of Charity then you have no heart at all.

As we stand to-day on the eminence which our close observation gives us, and look back over those twenty-five years since St. John's Hospital was established we see a period of remarkable growth, and as it was to chronicle this period of progress that this humble work was undertaken we may as well begin our task.



## CHAPTER I.

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### EARLY LOWELL CHARITIES.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago Lowell was quite a different place from what it is to-day. This is, of course, to be expected, but apart from the normal growth in wealth and population there has been a striking advance in some directions, and in none more so than in the charitable institutions of the city. Up to the time St. John's Hospital was founded there were hardly any charities in the city—at least few of any importance. When the Board of State Charities was organized in 1865 it was found that while such cities as Boston, Worcester, Salem and Cambridge had several charitable institutions Lowell had scarcely any. In fact, previous to the founding of St. John's Hospital the only charities in the city were the Lowell Dispensary, the Ministry-at-Large, and St. Peter's Orphan Asylum. The Dispensary was organized in 1836 with the object of furnishing medicines and medical attendance for the sick poor. Only a very small sum was collected for the purposes in view, but such has been the economy exercised in the management and investment of the funds that the principal has accumulated to the amount of several thousand dollars, and recently it contributed a considerable sum for the endowment of free beds in the new General Hospital.

The next charity was the Ministry-at-Large, organized in 1843 for the purpose of assisting the worthy poor, and the third was St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, founded in 1866. It will thus be seen that from 1843 to 1866, a period of 23 years, no charities were founded in Lowell. The Asylum was the immediate precursor of St. John's Hospital, having been incorporated on March 26th, 1866, just a year before St. John's was opened. Its object was to provide a home for orphan children, and occasionally for other poor children if the resources permitted, and to provide for their education and training. It was in charge of the Sisters of Charity whom Father Crudden, of St. Peter's, brought to Lowell a short time before, his

original purpose being that the Sisters should go about and visit the sick poor among the people of the parish and minister to their needs in every way possible. The Sisters found, however, that they had more time at their disposal than the work required, and wishing to enlarge their sphere of usefulness they suggested the opening of a school. As this plan, however, was considered at that time likely to interfere with the labors of the Sisters of Notre Dame at St. Patrick's, the sole revenue of the latter being derived from teaching, the school idea was abandoned, but as a substitute the idea of an orphan asylum was conceived and immediately put into execution. This made the third charity of any extent organized in Lowell, and the next was St. John's Hospital.

But the advent of the latter institution seemed to bring about a radical change in this respect, for within the next dozen years we find no less than six important charities organized in this city. The first of these was the Old Ladies' Home, which came immediately after St. John's Hospital, having been organized on July 1, 1867, only a few months after St. John's was incorporated, and only two months after it was actually opened. As the name implies, the object of the Old Ladies' Home was to provide a place for worthy poor women who are advanced in years, and who, by the payment of a certain sum by themselves or their friends, are given a home and proper support for the remainder of their days. It has always been looked upon as a happy retreat by this class of people and whenever a vacancy occurs, which is not often, there are several applicants always waiting. The Home is thus always full, and the deaths are so few, notwithstanding the great age of the inmates, the average being generally over seventy, that vacancies rarely occur. The expenses are met by fairs and entertainments of various kinds, and they amount to about \$2,500 annually.

The next charity was the Nesmith Legacy, which might be said to commence on October 1st, 1870, when the income of \$25,000 bequeathed by Mr. Thos. Nesmith, for the benefit of the poor, became available. According to the terms of the will the money was to be used for the relief of those who happened to be temporarily in want, that they might be able to tide over their temporary embarrassment. The legacy was left in the hands of five trustees, and the income amounted to \$1,500 annually.

The next charity, and a very important one, was the Home for Young Women and Children, which was opened in 1875. It was organized for the double purpose of providing a temporary home

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for young women, and to keep young children whose mothers had to work in the mills or elsewhere during the day. Of the former class there are many who come to the city, utter strangers, in search of employment, and it was mainly to assist this class of persons by providing for them a temporary home and assisting them to find work that the institution was organized. It has done good work, and its accommodations are at all times taxed to their utmost capacity. This institution, also, is dependant for its support on the public, the expenses being provided for by fairs and entertainments.

In September, 1875, St. Mary's Orphanage was founded, mainly through the efforts of Rev. Dr. Edson. The majority of the inmates are boys, and they are chiefly of the orphan class, though other poor children also find a home there. The expenses are met principally by contributions. A very important institution was the Free Dispensary, which was opened on September 1st, 1879. An ordinance was passed by the city appropriating \$1,000 annually for the support of the institution, half of that sum to be expended for medicine. The institution has proved of great value to the poor, large numbers of whom are treated every year, and quite a number of prescriptions are also put up annually.

St. John's Hospital, of course, covers a more extended field than any of the above, being, in fact, so broad that it provides for every need, and filling what was before an aching void in the community. But before we enter upon its history let us glance for a moment at another tiny institution—we do not know whether to call it an hospital or a home—but it was the germ of which St. John's Hospital was the direct outgrowth, though it is to be feared that at the present day it is lost sight of by the majority of the people of Lowell. This should not be the case, however, and as there are many who are still interested in the embryo hospital a brief sketch of it is given in the next chapter.



## CHAPTER II.

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### FATHER JOHN O'BRIEN'S HOSPITAL.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the population of Lowell was not half what it is to-day, but as has already been said the increase in population does not compare with the advance made in other respects. At that time there were only two Catholic churches in Lowell, while to-day there are seven. These two churches were St. Patrick's, the oldest church in Lowell, established in 1828, and St. Peter's, erected in 1842, but even these had nothing like the congregations they have now. St. Patrick's had four clergymen at that time, but St. Peter's had only two, one of whom was the Father Crudden referred to previously. St. Patrick's parish was then in charge of one of the most remarkable men that the Catholic church has known in Lowell, the late Rev. Father John O'Brien. Father John came to Lowell in 1848, his previous connection being with the diocese of Richmond, Va., where he had been for ten years, and in St. Patrick's parish he began that career of labor and progress which has left its impress not only on the parish but on the city to this day. In 1853 he commenced the building of the splendid granite church on the lot of land between Suffolk and Adams Streets, which to-day stands a proud memorial to his memory and the devotion of his congregation, and in October of 1854 the church was dedicated. Father John was ably seconded in his labors by his elder brother, Father Timothy, whose memory is also held in grateful remembrance, and for many years the two brothers continued to advance the cause of religion in Lowell. Among the many other works of Father John one of the most noticeable was the erection of the Convent and Academy of Notre Dame about the same time that the church was built, but that part of his mission with which we are more particularly concerned at present is his connection with the little hospital first maintained on Adams Street, and afterwards on Lowell Street, this being the institution referred to in the previous chapter as being the actual beginning of St. John's Hospital.

There are at present living several persons who were intimately connected with the organization and management of Father John's Hospital, as we may call it, and the author is much indebted to Sister Theresa, the present superior of Notre Dame, for her efforts in obtaining information in this direction from several persons who were prominent in the movement, as well as from some of the Sisters who lived at the Convent at the time. The following sketch written specially for this work by a pupil of Notre Dame, under the supervision of Sister Superior Theresa, contains, perhaps, the most complete account at present obtainable of this little hospital, and it is interesting not only for the information it conveys, but for the spirit of sympathy and devotion which pervades through every line :

"With just pride Lowell points to St. John's Hospital as a monument of her benevolence and enterprise, and while the sunlight of fame is resting upon it let one who has gathered the story from incidental notes and from the records dating back to the sixties tell of the sowing of the mustard grain, the germ that has brought forth such lasting fruit. Silently the seed was dropped : silently the tender plant was nourished, and so natural and gradual was its development that the tree had widely branched before the inhabitants of Lowell were aware of its existence. She who cast that seed has gone to her eternal reward. God has already crowned her work of charity. It would ill accord with her humble life to speak of her as the foundress of St. John's Hospital, but if you would know her name go read it on the marble slab that marks her lowly grave in the little iron-railed lot where the Sisters of Notre Dame who died in Lowell lie at rest.\*

"The annals of the now flourishing sodality of the Holy Family furnish the facts of the foundation of this first hospital. Their record gives March 19th, 1862, as the date of the first reception of members, and states that one year later, while Catherine Haviland was president and Catherine T. Ring secretary, their hospital labors in this city were commenced. The sodality then held its meetings at the Convent. Reports of destitution and sickness among several of its members excited compassion, and by the advice of the devoted Sister who presided at these assemblies immediate measures were taken for their relief. The sufferers were visited at their homes, and with a view to making them more comfortable a room on Adams Street, opposite the Convent, was rented from Mr. Cumiskey, and here the wants of their sick charges were personally attended to by the sodalists. Mention is made of a cripple so hopelessly deformed that her life seemed an intolerable burden, but even

\* Sister Rose, one of the original five Sisters of the Notre Dame Convent at St. Patrick's, is here referred to. She died at the Convent on Jan. 17th, 1890.

she was made happy by the kind ministrations of the members of the Holy Family.

"The following winter proved a very hard one; suffering and sickness were rife among the poor of Lowell. The little hospice on Adams Street was too small, so it was removed to the house of the late Dr. Green on Lowell Street, which was secured for a monthly rental of fifteen dollars. A matron was engaged in the person of Miss Mary Desmond of this city and very soon the services of an assistant were required.

"Let us break our narrative for a while to take heed of the account the old records have kept of supplies of clothing and provisions presented to the embryo hospital. The entries were never made for reference or publication, for neither name nor date has been set down, excepting a certain Mr. Welsh, who must have proved himself a generous benefactor indeed.

"The state of the patients' health, the state of finances and current events at the Lowell Street house were duly reported at the Convent, and very soon the news was brought that the accommodations were by all odds too small. The superioress accompanied by the Sister, whose zeal had given rise to this work of mercy, often visited the patients, and when Sister Superior Louise came to Lowell from Cincinnati she was taken for an immediate inspection of the Lowell Street house. But the little infirmary had meanwhile grown famous: its doings had attracted attention; the zeal of those who had planned the work was praised, so the Sisters of Notre Dame saw that the undertaking had assumed the proportions of a public institution, and lost no time in placing it under the care of the church. Besides, the visiting of the sick is not the ordained work of Notre Dame, so the charge of the modest little hospice was put into the hands of Rev. Father John O'Brien.

"Here the record ceases. We search in vain amid the old documents for further revelations of the early days of our institution. But the mustard seed had grown to be a tree; the Daughters of St. Vincent blessed our city with their presence, and under their devoted guidance long may St. John's flourish."

Nothing further need be added to the above. The house mentioned as standing on Lowell Street is the one which at present stands at the corner of Cabot and Market Streets, and is occupied by Mrs. McCarthy, mother of the present assistant city clerk. For the uses of the little hospital a whole tenement was occupied, consisting of two floors and an attic, and the accommodations were generally sufficient for from eight to twelve patients. On the ground floor there was a kitchen, dining room, bed room, and what was called a "front" room. On the second floor there were three bed rooms, two of them having each two beds and the third one bed. These with two beds in the attic made seven in all at the dis-



REV. JOHN O'BRIEN, FORMER PASTOR AT ST. PATRICK'S.



posal of the inmates. In the early part of its history the members of the Holy Family Sodality appear to have looked after the needs of the inmates but after it was placed in charge of Father John the burden of its support rested mainly on his shoulders. He attended to their medical wants by appointing Dr. F. C. Plunkett medical attendant to the little institution. Dr. Plunkett had only arrived in Lowell a short time previously and he assumed his duties in connection with Father John's Hospital in September of 1865. Dr. Plunkett has thus a remarkable record as hospital physician in Lowell, for when this little hospital was merged into St. John's he was appointed one of the medical staff of the latter place, and he has retained that position ever since, he being in fact at the present day president of the staff and the only one of the original members remaining.



## CHAPTER III.

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### HOW THE HOSPITAL ORIGINATED.

AND now we come to a point where the real history of St. John's Hospital begins. This point has become a little obscured with the lapse of years; that is, there has been a slight discrepancy in the accounts as to the exact origin of the movement for the founding of St. John's Hospital. It has been stated that the suggestion for an hospital in Lowell originated with the Sisters of Charity then at St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, and that their superior, Sister Emerentiana, submitted a proposal to this effect to the present Archbishop Williams. The most generally received opinion, however, and from a consideration of all the circumstances of the case it seems the true one, is that the initiative in the matter was taken by Rev. Father John O'Brien, so that among his many other good works Lowell is indebted to this great and good man for one of its noblest institutions to-day. It seems that Father John was much impressed with the rapid growth and development of his little institution on Lowell Street, and seeing how much good was being done even under such restricted circumstances, the possibilities of what could be done under favorable conditions presented themselves so vividly to his mental vision, and appealed so strongly to his great spirit of philanthropy, that he resolved on a much larger undertaking. As already stated, the charities of Lowell were very few at that time and the population was rapidly growing. That population, too, was of such a character that something of this kind was imperatively needed, as the claims of the sick poor became more pressing day by day. Girls and women worked in the mills in large numbers, as they do to-day, and when they became sick or debilitated by hard work they had little choice but to accept the charity of the state or city almshouses. It was the same with the sick poor, who either had no homes of their own or were unable to pay for proper care and medical attendance when sickness overtook them.

The Sisters of Charity at St. Peter's saw much of this want and suffering in their daily rounds of visitation, and Father John, of course, had the same kind of experience. There was thus a strong bond of sympathy between them, and whether the idea of an hospital on a large scale first originated with Father John or with Sister Emerentiana we find them both co-operating earnestly toward the same end. From the very first the idea met with the warmest approval from Bishop Williams, for not only did it appeal to the generous feelings of his own heart, but he became doubly interested in it because, as it is said, the project of founding an hospital in Lowell had been one of the cherished ideas of his predecessor, Bishop Fitzpatrick, and Bishop Williams was thus only glad to be able to put it into execution. Father Burlando, then superior general of the order of the Sisters of Charity in the United States, was communicated with, and his sanction being obtained as to the matter of the Sisters of that order taking charge of the contemplated institution, immediate steps were taken to establish an hospital in this city.

The first move was the purchase of a piece of property from the Messrs. Thomas and John Nesmith, on the site where the present hospital stands, the first funds available for this purpose being the proceeds of a fair held in November, 1866. This fair was held in Huntington Hall under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, and for those days it was quite an elaborate affair. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the twelve tables were ornamented with the flags of various Catholic countries, while on the platform was a centre piece representing a figure of "Charity." The tables were in charge of 20 young ladies, and all the arrangements were very efficiently carried out. The fair opened on the evening of Thursday, November 22nd, and on that night there were addresses by John F. McEvoy, Mayor Peabody, Hon. B. C. Sargent, Hon. E. B. Patch, A. R. Brown, Esq., and E. A. Alger, Esq., and music by the Brigade Band. On Friday evening there was a concert by Brooks, Davis and Owen's Quadrille Band, and on Sunday evening there was a sacred concert. On Monday evening, the following week, the boys of the House of the Angel Guardian, of Boston, gave an entertainment; on Thursday evening the Lowell Irish Benevolents attended in a body, also a large contingent from Lawrence, with the result that 1,700 tickets were sold that one evening, and on Sunday evening the fair closed with a concert by Gilmore's Orchestra of 25 pieces, assisted by Miss Riddel, Mr.

Farley and Dr. Guillmette, of Boston, in vocal solos. Even this length of time—11 nights—did not fully suffice, for on the evening of January 5th, 1867, a large number of articles left over were raffled off at Jackson Hall. The fair was generously patronized throughout, and the result was that a large sum was realized. The entire sum was placed in the hands of Bishop Williams, and when steps were taken to purchase the property for a site for the new hospital he turned over the amount to be used as part of the purchase money, as will be seen from the statement of accounts given in another part of this book.

Negotiations were immediately afterwards opened with the Messrs. Nesmith for the site as already mentioned, and on January 23rd, 1867, the deed was signed and passed to Sister Emerentiana, conveying to her the lands with buildings and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Omitting the “know all men by these presents,” and the other legal formalities, the deed proclaims that “John and Thomas Nesmith do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey to Emerentiana Bowden a certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Stackpole Street and east side of Fayette Street in said Lowell, and described as follows, viz.: beginning at the northwesterly corner of the premises at the corner of said streets, thence easterly on said Stackpole Street about 236.12 feet to land of Levi Ferguson, thence southerly at a right angle with said Stackpole Street and bounding on said Ferguson land about 58 feet to a stone bound at land now or formerly of S. Hosmer, thence southerly by said Hosmer land and by the land now or formerly of A. Barr, 160.34 feet to Bartlett Street, thence westerly on said Bartlett Street 256.32 feet to the point of beginning, containing about 48,839 square feet.”

The land thus acquired, comprising something over an acre, was known as the Livermore property, and the building which stood thereon was known as the Old Yellow House, of which more will be said in the following chapter.

## CHAPTER IV.

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### THE OLD YELLOW HOUSE.

THE Old Yellow House mentioned at the close of the last chapter as having been purchased for the founding of the new hospital is of interest to us to-day as being the scene of the first labors of the Sisters—the nucleus of the St. John's Hospital of to-day—but it also possesses an absorbing interest on its own account, and therefore some space is devoted to it in the pages that follow.

The old house has a very romantic history, though at the present day no one can be found who can give any connected story concerning it. Even that omniscient individual the “oldest inhabitant,” must for once confess defeat when confronted with the problem of unravelling the mystery surrounding the origin of the place. Even at the time the hospital was opened, a quarter of a century ago, there were only a very few who could give any authentic facts as to its early history. You could then, perhaps, find one who had slept beneath its roof in the days when it was a prosperous hotel; you could find one who had drunk gin there when it was a wayside tavern; you could find one who claimed he had trod the mazes of the dance within its walls when it seemed to have been a centre of social enjoyment, and you could even find one who had attended a prayer-meeting there when it was used as a meeting-house for a religious body. But if those persons were rare a quarter of a century ago they are doubly rare to-day, and from the minds of the great majority of those now living its early history has faded like a dream.

But from the above statements it will readily be inferred that the old house has passed through many evolutions and seen many vicissitudes of time and fortune. And so it has. Since the day when its timbers were put together it has witnessed the birth and death of several generations; it has seen the growth of Lowell from a straggling country village to what it is to-day; it has seen fortunes made and squandered, lives consecrated to noble purposes

or wrecked in the vortex of sinful pleasures ; it has seen the workings of Avarice, Hate, Envy, Jealousy, Greed, Cunning, Love, and all the petty vanities that make up the sum of human life. The house itself, judging from a careful comparison of the data obtainable at present, must be about a century and a half old. More than this, there is a tradition that the timbers with which it was built were brought here from England ready fashioned to be put together, and certainly wherever they came from, whether from England or elsewhere, they are no discredit to the place of their origin, for they have bravely borne the brunt of the years. It appears that the first building erected was only a nucleus around which in after years clustered several others as the successive owners found it profitable or convenient to build, until, about the beginning of this century, which appears to have been its most prosperous period, we find it an extensive mansion, comprising several wings and ells connected with the main building, together with several outhouses, barns and sheds. After enjoying a long era of prosperity there seems to have come an era of disintegration, during which portion after portion was detached and either broken up or taken away to some other location. At the time the hospital opened there were one or two houses on Nesmith Street which were said to have originally belonged to the old mansion, and some of the blocks which then stood on High Street were also said to have at one time formed a portion of the old building. One remarkable feature connected with the old building, and it is one which seems to illustrate its extensive character in its halcyon days, is the number of people who claimed to be connected with it, either because they were born there themselves or because some of their fathers or their great grandfathers were born there. Some years ago it was absolutely bewildering to find such a number of people who in this way claimed descent from the old house. It seemed to have been a sort of Noah's Ark for the Lowell community, so many of them claimed to trace their descent from there. And we can well believe that there was some ground for these claims when we read the extract from the letter of Sister Rose in another chapter, where she says that when the place was bought it was occupied by about thirty families, or what she thought was about the rate of three families to a room. Those who point to Little Canada as the blissful elysium where conjugal felicity and "community of families" are exemplified in the happiest manner possible, should hide their diminished heads before such a record as this.

One of the first owners of whom any trace remains is a Mr. Timothy Brown. As the story goes this gentleman bought, about the year 1753, the farm on the east bank of the Concord River, near its junction with the Merrimack. With regard to the previous owner the accounts differ. One authority has it that the place previously belonged to a Mr. Samuel Hunt, who is said to have owned at that time most of the land in that section of the country, while another version is to the effect that the place previously belonged to a Mr. Boland, who lived in Boston and carried on the farm work with hired help. The two versions may, perhaps, be reconciled by supposing that Hunt was the chief owner and that he had sublet the farm mentioned to Mr. Boland. In this case, it is probable that when Brown wanted to acquire the farm he negotiated with Hunt, the owner in fee, instead of Boland, the subtenant, and thus the apparent discrepancy in the matter would disappear. This view of the matter is further strengthened by the fact that Mr. Hunt is said to have been at that time one of the magnates of the district, and the fact that he gave his name to the well-known Hunt's Falls, seems to indicate that he was an individual of considerable importance.

With regard to the occupancy of the place by Brown, however, there seems to be no doubt, so that here, at last, we obtain something tangible in the history of the place. The building was not erected at this time, but it would appear that Mr. Brown, who combined the business of farmer with that of merchant, was so impressed with the advantages of the place for residential purposes that he resolved to build a home there for himself and his family. Tradition has it that he built the Old Yellow House—it was not known by that name in those days—about the year 1770, but it was then only two stories high, and not of the same proportions that it attained in after years. Brown appears to have fitted up the place as a hotel shortly after, and as the location was admirably adapted for such a purpose he did a thriving business for some time. In those years the main traffic between Boston, Salem and Newburyport passed directly by the old house, for the main road led from the foot of the Pawtucket Falls, along the banks of the Merrimack to the confluence of the Merrimack and Concord Rivers, where a ferry was located. Brown, however, became involved in complications through a son of his, who, along with two others, was sentenced to be hanged for breaking and entering, and stealing plate, the law in those days providing capital punishment for such an

offence. It is said that at the last moment, as the three young men were standing on the scaffold waiting for the signal which should launch them into eternity, a reprieve arrived and saved their lives; but old Brown became so involved through the attendant circumstances, with the addition, perhaps, of the heavy fine which was substituted, that he determined to sell the place.

Before taking leave of Mr. Brown it may be added that a daughter of his married a Mr. Parker Varnum, a thriving farmer of Dracut, and their wedding is spoken of as one of the society events of that period. We can imagine the walls of the old building resounding to the mirth of the guests, as the elite of the district—the future Belvidere—congregated there. This worthy couple had fifteen children—we seem to be degenerating rapidly in this respect since then—and doubtless a whole colony of their descendants are living to-day.

The next owner of whom we find any trace is a Mr. Woodward, but with regard to him the accounts are rather meagre. It was said that he had had quite a romantic history, but at the present day he is almost entirely forgotten. The place seems to have passed into his hands about the beginning of the present century, and like his predecessor he used the building as a public house or wayside tavern. He also appears to have made several improvements in its appearance, by adding another story to its height, as well as building additions in the way of wings and outhouses. At this time it was probably at the heyday of its fame, for it appears to have been a noted resort for travelers of all kinds. Stages used to stop there, and teams on their way to and from Boston made it a grand rendezvous, the fact that it was about an average day's journey from Boston making it a desirable and convenient halting place.

The next owner appears to have been a Mr. John Kimball, and about him even less is known than of his predecessor, though at the time the hospital was opened there were several persons living who remembered him as the owner of the place, and who remembered, also, having partaken of his hospitality, for like his immediate predecessors, he kept the place as a hotel. His occupancy, however, seems to have been very short, for about the year 1810 or 1811 the place passed into the hands of Philip Gedney. This gentleman was of English extraction, and before his arrival here he had served in the capacity of English consul at Demerara. When he came to take possession of the Old Yellow House he



THE OLD YELLOW HOUSE..



brought with him a small retinue of negro servants from the West Indies, and this, along with some other peculiarities, probably gave him that reputation for eccentricity which has survived him. One of his daughters became the wife of Dr. Peleg Bradley of Dracut, who was well known to the people of Lowell at that time.

The next owner was a Mr. Whittemore of Cambridge, into whose hands it passed about the year 1816, and the price paid by him is said to have been \$8,000, which would indicate that it must have been a rather extensive property, considering the relative value of real estate at that time and now. Whittemore only occupied the place a short time, something like two years, and he sold out to Judge Livermore. In Judge Livermore's time the place had probably reached the zenith of its prosperity. It included a large and valuable farm, which covered a large portion of the section now known as Belvidere, and the house itself was an extensive one, embracing wings, ells and outhouses, forming altogether a very valuable estate. It had also at this time achieved some distinction as a centre of social importance, and a large hall attached to the main building seems to have been frequently used for balls and parties — perhaps the society events of those days.

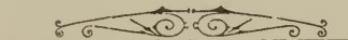
But like every other human institution the Old Yellow House had its period of decline; having reached the summit of its prosperity, a period of decadence commenced. This result was largely, or principally, brought about by the growth of Lowell from a country village to something like the nucleus of a future city. The increase of population in the first quarter of the century, the building of the mills, and the laying out of roads and streets and bridges, made sweeping changes in the character of the place. The Old Yellow House first lost its monopoly as a centre of travel and traffic from the fact that new and better highways were constructed in new locations, and following this result its distinction in other respects soon vanished also. A great part of the farm was cut up into sections; streets were laid out through various portions of the estate, and after a time the wave of progress reached the house itself. It was too unwieldy for any purpose for which it could then be profitably used, and so after a time wings and ells were detached from the main building and taken away, outbuildings were removed, until finally only the main building remained, a solitary remnant of the grandeur of its former self.

About the year 1837 the place passed into the hands of Hon. John Nesmith, in whose family the property remained up to the

time of its purchase for the hospital. This was probably the most uneventful period in its history, for it was occupied principally by a number of families who used it just the same as they would any ordinary, commonplace piece of tenement property without a history and without a pedigree. It was during this period that it became the birth-place of the numerous individuals already referred to—so numerous that if they were all gathered together they would make a very respectable colony.

Having said so much about the history of the famous Old Yellow House, let us take a look at the old house itself as it then stood, for nothing else can give us such a good idea of the humble, unpretentious way in which the Sisters had to commence their labors. Viewed externally it was a plain wooden structure, three stories high, as they called stories in those days, for the height from floor to ceiling on any floor was only between seven and eight feet, and the dimensions were about thirty-five feet wide by about fifty feet long. It had three rows of windows on all sides, corresponding to the three stories, and in many respects its appearance would suggest some kind of a store-house at the present day. A good idea of its external appearance may be obtained from the accompanying cut, which has been prepared specially for this work. As may be noticed, the color is not yellow; in fact the name, "Old Yellow House" was becoming somewhat monotonous, so that when some improvements were being made some time ago it was decided to give it two coats of green for a change. As to its internal appearance it was just what might be expected in any ordinary tenement block. There were kitchens and dining rooms and bed rooms, without the addition, we are afraid, of what a real estate agent would call "all the modern improvements," and, with the exception of a certain air of antiquity which surrounded it, there was little to indicate that it had a history dating back into the antediluvian period, or that George Washington or any other celebrity had ever honored it with his presence. The best idea of what the general arrangements were may, probably, be gained by a look at its present interior appearance though it gives but a very imperfect idea of what it was when the Sisters first took charge of it. It has undergone so many transformations and such a metamorphosis has been effected in its appearance that if some of the ghosts of the past, who used to stalk through its corridors "when the earth was young," were to revisit the scene of their nocturnal wanderings they would scarcely recognize it. As these changes and improvements

will be noticed in their proper place, no more need be said at present about the Old Yellow House, though as we take our leave of it for a short time we cannot help dwelling for a moment on the vicissitudes of fortune as shown in its history. After passing through many hands, seeing many changes, and knowing many uses, it passes at last in its old days into the noblest use of all—that of sheltering the weak and suffering of humanity. “And what became of the Old Yellow House?” perhaps some reader will say, naturally coming to the conclusion that such an antique institution must have been long ago numbered with the relics of the dead past, but we are glad to be able to tell them that it has been saved from such a fate. It has “changed its base” in more senses than one, but otherwise it has only improved in its condition with the lapse of years, and to-day it is, perhaps, in better condition than ever before, not even excepting that day of blessed memory when George Washington breakfasted there. When the annex was built in 1882 it was moved away towards the eastern corner, and there it stands to-day, a sort of connecting link between the present and the past. Or rather it *is* the Past, while the magnificent edifice that stands a few feet away is the Present, and the contrast between the two is not only instructive to the contemplative mind, but is in itself the most eloquent eulogy on the phenomenal labors and unceasing, tireless efforts of the Sisters during those twenty-five years. Unlike so many old and faithful servants, the Old Yellow House has not been retired or superannuated, for at the present day it forms one of the most valuable adjuncts of the institution of which it was the origin.



## CHAPTER V.

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### THE CORPORATION FORMED.

THE purchase of the Livermore property having been completed, the next step was to have a legally incorporated body formed, which could hold and acquire property and make all the improvements contemplated, and this result was brought about by a special act of the Legislature passed in March, 1867. The following is a copy of the charter granted under this act, as it appears on the records :

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

[March, '67.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

*AN ACT to Incorporate St. John's Hospital.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Anne Alexis Short, Anne Aloysia Reed, Emerentiana Bowden, Anne Vincent McClosky, Blandina Davaux, Mary Frances Quirk, Mary Oswald Spalding, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of St. John's Hospital, for the purpose of maintaining a hospital in the city of Lowell for the sick and disabled; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions set forth in the general laws, which now are, or hereafter may be, in force, relating to such corporations; and for the purpose aforesaid said corporation may hold real and personal property to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Senate March 26th, 1867.

Passed to be enacted.

JOSEPH A. POND, *President.*

March 29, 1867.

Approved: ALEX. M. BULLOCK.





JOHN F. McEVOY.

In looking over the names of the above charter members of the St. John's Hospital Corporation, the names may seem somewhat strange, but the reason for this is that, being a legal document, each of the Sisters is given her family name, as well as her name in religion. Thus the family name of Sister Anne Alexis was Short, that of Sister Emerentiana was Bowden, and so on with all the others. Of those original charter members only two are now living, namely Sister Anne Aloysia, who is still at the central house at Emmetsburg, broken down with the infirmities of age, and Sister Mary Frances, who is still actively employed at St. Mary's Asylum, Baltimore.

The charter gave the Sisters all the powers of incorporated bodies, and it is the authority on which the hospital has rested up to the present day. Immediately on the granting of the charter another deed was signed and passed between Sister Emerentiana and the newly formed corporation, conveying to the latter the Livermore property, as she acquired it from the Messrs. Nesmith. This was simply a matter of formality, but it was necessary to comply with the legal forms in order that the corporation might acquire possession of the property. The first regular meeting of the corporation was held at St. Peter's School, on Appleton Street, on the 29th of April, 1867, and one of its main objects was to act on the acceptance of the charter. This meeting was called by Sister Emerentiana, who had taken the initiative through all the preliminary proceedings, and at the election of officers, which immediately followed, she was elected treasurer. From the beginning of the movement she had been the principal agent in the proceedings, this duty devolving upon her as the superior of the order in this city, but as soon as the arrangements began to take a permanent form, and the institution might be said to be fairly started, Sister Rose was sent from the central house to take permanent charge.

In obtaining the charter and in the arduous labors attendant upon the infancy of such an important undertaking, the Sisters had the willing co-operation of several generous hearted people in Lowell, both clergy and laity, but there is one figure which stands prominent among them all, that of the late John F. McEvoy. His was the hand that drew up documents and legal forms; his was the hand that directed in the proper path, and his was the heart that prompted the generous deed and spurred others by his noble example. This is, perhaps, as fitting a time as any to pay a tribute to his memory, though among the people of Lowell, who knew him

so well, such a reference is scarcely needed. But in a history of St. John's Hospital a reference to Mr. McEvoy's career is as necessary as light and shade to the picture, for all his life he was its most devoted, unselfish friend. What the Sisters could have done without him can only be conjectured. When difficulties arose he made the way smooth; when obstacles presented themselves he removed them; if the Sisters were dismayed or disheartened he cheered them with words of hope and encouragement. His devotion to the hospital ended only with his death, and as a happy consummation of a noble life he breathed his last within the walls of the institution to whose prosperity he had so much contributed.

No time was lost, after the purchase of the property, in putting the place in condition for its future use. Repairs were immediately commenced on the vacation of the place by the tenants; the roof was newly shingled, and the outside walls patched up where necessary, and afterwards painted. On the inside, the walls and ceilings were painted and papered, and several changes were made to suit the needs of the new institution. By economizing space to the utmost, and otherwise utilizing all the resources of the building, the Sisters were able to provide accommodations for about thirty patients. What the Sisters had to contend with at this stage of the undertaking cannot be properly realized by us at the present day, but the following extract from a letter written by Sister Rose, the first superior at the hospital, will give a good idea of the condition of things then existing. The letter was written a few weeks ago in reply to a letter from Sister Beatrice asking for details of the early history of the hospital for the present work, and in it Sister Rose says:

"We found the Old Yellow House occupied by about thirty families; there must have been two or three families in each room. As soon as the house was vacated it had to be entirely repaired and an addition of a kitchen and refectory put to it. A festival was organized; the proceeds defrayed the expenses of repairs and improvements. After all that, there was nothing but the bare walls of the house—not an article of furniture, not even a stool to sit on nor a saucepan in which to cook. Mr. Owen Meehan kindly offered to let us have all that we needed in the line of furniture and pay for it when, and as we could."

What a mournful little picture, and what an insight it gives us into the early struggles of the Sisters! The Mr. Meehan above alluded to kept a furniture store at that time near the present site of

Gookin Brothers' store, and, as pictured in the above extract, he appears in a kindly light indeed. Mr. Meehan is living to-day, and is in the employ of the city at the City Stables, he having retired from business some years ago. Sister Rose relates several other particulars, which will be noticed in their proper place, and they all go to show the trying circumstances under which the infancy of the institution was ushered in. By the middle of April the alterations were almost fully completed, and on Wednesday, April 24th, a fair was opened in the remodelled building for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of its equipment. On the first evening there was a storm, which affected the attendance very much, but on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, during which the fair was continued, the people rallied to the support of the Sisters and quite a nice sum was realized. On the afternoon of Saturday, children were admitted to the premises at ten cents each. At this first fair a great many people visited the place not only for the purpose of aiding the Sisters, but also to gratify their curiosity as to the transformation made in the appearance of what they were wont to consider a famous old relic. Fowler & Ormsby's Quadrille Band gave a musical performance each evening, and several attractions were provided by the ladies, who had charge of the entertainments. This was the first fair—the first entertainment of any kind—really held for the benefit of the hospital, and as such it is of more than ordinary interest. The arrangements were chiefly in the hands of Miss Mary Finn, now Sister Pauline of the Visitation Order, and among the principal assistants were her sisters, Lizzie and Joanna, at present of St. Patrick's Parish. One of the principal features was in charge of the late Mrs. Murphy, wife of Mr. Daniel J. Murphy of Walker Street, and Miss Theresa Maguire, now dead, was another prominent worker, she taking the part of Rebecca at the well.

With much expenditure of time and labor, the Sisters were at length able to put the Old Yellow House into tolerable condition for the reception of patients, and we may imagine their joy when they found themselves in a position to carry out their mission of charity, even though that position was of the most modest character, and was, moreover, beset with trials and difficulties. When they had made the necessary repairs, they used the larger of the rooms to the left, on the ground floor, for the men's ward. This apartment was about twenty feet wide by thirty feet long, so that the extent of their accommodations will be readily seen.

Beyond this room, and on the same side, was another, about eighteen feet square, and this the Sisters used for a community room, while the room on the opposite side, measuring about twelve feet by twenty, was used as a refectory. These three apartments are at present used for a laundry; the first, or men's ward, being the laundry proper, the second the ironing room, and the third the folding and mangling room. The one mentioned as a community room was at one time occupied as a sitting room by Rev. Father Garin, O. M. I., while acting in the capacity of chaplain, and adjoining it is a small apartment which he used for a bed room.

On the second floor, and exactly over the men's ward, was an apartment running the entire length of the building and taking up about half its width. This the Sisters used for the women's ward, and in later years it was used as a chapel. The place where the railings of the sanctuary stood is plainly seen at present, and the stations of the cross adorn the walls as they did when the holy sacrifice of the mass was offered up there. A small altar also remains.

On the third floor a corridor runs from end to end of the building, and opening from it to the right are three small rooms, each about ten feet square. These used to be known respectively as the "Fair room," where various articles left over from the fairs held in the early years of the hospital used to be stored, the "Meat room," which suggests the use to which it was put, and the third was used by the clergymen who used to conduct the services in the chapel. The first room opening on the left from the corridor was used for the first chapel, and nothing, perhaps, in the whole building gives a better illustration of the difficulties with which the Sisters had to contend in their early history. This "Chapel" was only a small room about eighteen feet square, lighted on one side by two small windows, about thirty inches by thirty-six inches in size, and on the other by one window, about two feet wide by four feet high. At present it is used for a trunk or lumber room, the sides having been fitted up with a number of closets. The two upper floors, it may be mentioned, are at present used for what might be called an "old ladies' home," and generally between twenty-five and thirty old ladies are provided for in the most comfortable manner possible.

Among the improvements made on the building was an addition in the forming of an ell, and built one story high. It contained three small rooms, two of which were used for a kitchen and pantry and the third for a refectory, as mentioned in Sister Rose's letter.

When the building was moved in 1882 this appendage was detached and at present it stands in the extreme northeastern corner. It is used as a dead house, where persons who have died in the hospital may be removed for the purpose of being embalmed, or while awaiting burial, and it may be looked upon as one of the relics of the early days of the hospital.

Towards the end of April, 1867, the repairs and alterations were fully completed, and on May 1st the institution was formally opened. There was no lack of patients to make a beginning with, for the inmates of the little hospital on Lowell Street, before alluded to, were transferred, bag and baggage, to St. John's, and thus the former institution became merged into, and was lost in, the latter. The transfer was made on May 1st, the day of the opening, and under that date we find the names of those patients transcribed on the record book of the hospital as follows:

Nellie Collins,	age 16,	previously sick for	1 year.
Haunah Daley,	" 59,	" "	2 years.
Celia Brady,	" 18,	" "	9 mos.
Bridget Mullen,	" 40,	" "	2 years.
Isabelle O'Brien,	" 45,	" "	1 year.
Bridget Gormley,	" 62,	" "	2 years.
Mary Reagan,	" 55,	" "	18 mos.
Bridget Sullivan,	" 45,	" "	1 year.



## CHAPTER VI.

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### THE HOSPITAL OPENED.

THE hospital was thus fairly started on May 1st, 1867, and before the end of the month there were twenty-four patients. One of the first objects was to provide proper medical attendance for them, and for this purpose a medical staff was appointed to take charge of the institution. In this movement, as in the preceding ones, the chief agent was Mr. McEvoy, and his intention seemed to be to select from the leading physicians of the city those who were disposed to give their time and service to the cause of the charity. They were selected with the greatest care, no one physician having a controlling voice in the selection, and none of those appointed, it is believed, having any knowledge of their selection until they were so notified. The result justified the judgment and foresight of Mr. McEvoy, for during all the years up to this time, the staff has worked with the utmost harmony and good feeling, and much of the success of the hospital is due to its labors. The first meeting of the medical staff was held on May 11th, 1867, and both Mr. McEvoy and Sister Superior Rose were present, and explained the duties expected from the members. The staff organized with Dr. Green as chairman, and Dr. Allen as secretary, and a committee was appointed to prepare rules and regulations which were submitted and adopted at a meeting held a week later. The members of the staff were placed on an equality as to duty and responsibility, and it was arranged that they should give their services alternately, each member having charge of the hospital three months at a time. As a full history of the medical staff appears in another portion of this work it is not necessary to enter into details here, so having seen the hospital started on its grand mission let us turn back a little to note some of the other phases of the undertaking.

We have noted some of the difficulties under which the Sisters labored during the early history of the hospital, but there were many others. For the first month they were obliged to attend mass at St. Peter's, and in order to do this they were obliged to take turns, so that the hospital might not be left unattended. At the end of the month, however, arrangements were made whereby Father

Crudden, of St. Peter's, was to say mass for them at the hospital and hear their confessions, and in order that the community should have regular religious services it was decided to build a chapel. This plan was warmly approved by the bishop, and he, moreover, endowed the chapel with all the rights of a parish church. This chapel was the first work undertaken by the Sisters in the way of building improvements, if we except the ell added to the Old Yellow House, and it was a very important event in the life of the infant community. It was a one-story frame building, simply constructed, built as it was for convenience rather than ornament, and it provided accommodation for about four hundred people. The congregation, however, grew so rapidly that Sister Superior Rose came to the conclusion that the duties of superintending and managing what might be called a parish, were of too onerous a character to be satisfactorily discharged in addition to the hospital labors, and accordingly, in 1869, negotiations were opened whereby the chapel was transferred to the Fathers of the Oblate Order, who had arrived in Lowell the previous year. The first members of this order to arrive here were Rev. Father Garin and Father Lagier, who came to Lowell on April 19th, 1868, on the invitation of Bishop Williams, and were immediately assigned to act as chaplains to St. John's Chapel. When the transfer of the chapel was made, two wings were added to the edifice, thereby largely increasing its capacity, and it continued to do duty as the parish church till the beautiful granite church of the Immaculate Conception was built to take its place.

But before any of these improvements could be effected, it was necessary to have some funds, and in order to ascertain how these were obtained, we must go back again to the time of the early arrangements. We have seen that Sister Emerentiana purchased the property and afterward transferred it to the corporation, but that was only a small portion of her labors. In order to obtain the money required for carrying on the work decisive measures were necessary, and the plan she adopted was to borrow from the original owners, the Messrs. Nesmith, and mortgage the property to them as security for the payment of the money. The following, which is a copy of the original note, found among the early documents, will show this clearly :

LOWELL, January 23rd, 1867.

For value received, I promise to pay to Thomas Nesmith and John Nesmith, or their order, the sum of \$2,173.17 [and \$6,536.58] in seven equal annual payments, with interest semi-annually, subject to the following conditions, viz.: If I shall commence the erection

of buildings on the land for which this note is given in part payment within one year from this date, thereby increasing the value of the premises at least \$5,000, then the first payment may be delayed, and if I shall complete said buildings within two years from this date then the first and second payments may be delayed, and this note shall be payable in five equal annual instalments, the last payment to be made at the expiration of the seventh year from the date of this note. In either case, the interest shall be paid semi-annually from the date of this note. This note is secured by mortgage duly stamped.

EMERENTIANA BOWDEN.

Witness: S. C. PRATT.

It will be noticed that in the above one sum is placed in brackets, because there were really two notes, exactly similar, one for \$2,173.17, and the other for \$6,536.58, or \$8,709.75 in all. This was only the first of a series of monetary transactions which have been rendered necessary from time to time. In fact, situated as the hospital has been, without permanent funds or endowments of any kind, and with the inevitable annual deficit caused by the expenditure on account of charity patients, it is only through the ablest kind of financiering that the institution has been enabled to carry on its work.

In the year following was commenced the first of a series of improvements, which have been continued at intervals ever since, and will be continued as long as the necessities of the hospital demand them. As will be seen from the foregoing chapters the scope of the Sisters' labors was restricted to a very narrow field, for the Old Yellow House did not provide anything like the amount of accommodation which they desired, and at this time it was evident that the hospital was a *sine qua non* in the community, and had, therefore, come to stay. During the year that it had been in existence it had proved itself one of the great necessities of the community—one of its greatest blessings—and the demands on its resources being far greater than could be met, and steadily increasing day by day, it became an imperative necessity to erect a new building. There was no money, of course, but with the assistance of interested friends a loan was secured in one of the banks, as the following extract from the records of the corporation meeting of June 4, 1868, will show:

"Voted, that the treasurer be authorized to borrow, for the use of the corporation, from the Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank, \$20,000, and that the president be authorized to execute and deliver in the name of the corporation a note therefor payable in three years from its date, with interest therefor at seven per cent. per

annum, and a mortgage of all the corporation's real estate in Lowell to secure the same, and that the treasurer be authorized to countersign the said mortgage and affix the corporation seal thereto."

With this sum available, arrangements were at once made for the erection of a new building; plans were submitted, bids accepted, and in a short time the building was under way. No time was lost in the construction, and early in the year 1869 it was ready for occupancy. This was in reality the first building of the hospital proper, which was erected by the Sisters, the first one, as we have seen, having been erected by some mystical individual in what we might call prehistoric times. It was a brick building, four stories high, and fronting on Bartlett Street. The length of the building was sixty feet, its width forty feet, and it was built with a French roof, which at present is surmounted by a cupola. The arrangements of the interior were excellently designed for the purposes in view, and even in the location and general character of the building the demands of the future were taken into consideration and provision made for that growth and extension of the institution which was reasonably expected. At that period, it was dimly contemplated to add two wings, at some future time, whenever the resources of the institution and the necessities of the times would permit, and the plans were modified in accordance with those views. It may be added that these expectations were to some extent realized when one wing was added in 1882, and it is only a question of a few years when the other wing will be added on the easterly side.

The general arrangements, so far as the disposition of the apartments is concerned, are practically the same to-day as they were then, so that no description in detail is necessary. Then, as now, the two rooms to the right and left of the entrance were used as reception rooms, and beyond them is the spacious hall-way, running the length of the building, from which open the apothecary, surgical wards, and most of the apartments on the ground floor. Originally the pharmacy was at the end of the corridor, on the eastern side, but now this room is used for a wardrobe, while the pharmacy is located in the westerly side of the annex. This pharmacy is one of the features of the institution, and for visitors it seems to have a peculiar fascination. It is a pretty place, a model of neatness, and is as well equipped as any place of its kind can be, with the exception that it is wanting in that latest development of the pharmacy, the speak-easy feature. Here the various tinctures, syrups, waters, powders, etc., used in the practice of the hospital

are prepared by one of the Sisters, who devotes herself constantly to this branch, and is thoroughly skilled in their preparation. It is the practice of the houses of this order to have two or more Sisters in each community specially trained for this work, so that in case one is ill or otherwise unable to attend to the work some other one will be able to take her place. By thus preparing their own medicines a very large sum is saved annually to the hospital, and in addition they have the best and purest medicines that are obtainable. The room already mentioned as serving as a wardrobe, at the other end of the corridor, is likely to be used for a different purpose before many years. With the rapid growth of the institution, the necessity for an elevator in some portion of the building is becoming more apparent day by day, and the location that seems best adapted for such a purpose is where the wardrobe above mentioned stands at present. It is near the entrance, conveniently reached from all parts of the building, and the convenient size of the room, together with the fact that the same arrangement runs all the way to the roof, would seem to indicate that it had been intended for an elevator shaft from the beginning. Then, too, whenever there is another extension it must come on the eastern side, and this would give the location mentioned the most central point of the whole structure. The second, third and fourth stories of the building were furnished with medical and surgical wards, for male and female patients, rooms for private patients, and all the best conveniences and appliances to be found in a first-class hospital. Bath rooms and water closets were conveniently arranged on all the stories, and everything provided that could contribute to the comfort of the patients. The guiding principle in the arrangements was that the patients should be made to feel perfectly at home, and it was successfully carried out in all the details. In the basement was located the heating apparatus, a large steam boiler, and another section of it is utilized to hold the year's supply of coal. In the new building, accommodations were provided for about one hundred patients, quite an advance on the original plan, and the Sisters realized that at last the institution bade fair to fill the place in the community for which it was designed.

The building was designed by Architect S. K. Hutchinson, the mason work was done by John O'Hearn, the carpenter work by Merrill & Calef, the brick work by Frederick Frye, the plumbing by T. Costello & Co., the steam and gas fitting by H. R. Barker & Co., and the painting by Major Donovan.

## CHAPTER VII.

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### THE ANNEX AND THE CHAPEL.

IN 1882 was commenced the work on what is called the annex. For some years it had been the earnest desire of the Sisters to obtain additional accommodations so as to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, for even the large brick building first erected, and which was considered, at the time, quite a large institution, did not fully satisfy their aspirations to be of the greatest possible service to the community. When the first building was finished the amount of indebtedness reached to something like \$60,000, and it was feared that it would take many years to entirely remove the burden of such a large debt. By means, however, of the various fairs and entertainments held in the early years of the hospital, and through the almost superhuman efforts of the Sisters, warmly seconded, it is true, by the zeal of many devoted friends, this debt was entirely cancelled in 1882. Not only was the debt removed, but after the fair held in that year the institution had the sum of \$5,500 to its credit, and with such an encouraging prospect the Sisters felt themselves justified in undertaking their long cherished plan of extending the hospital. When the original building was erected the architect's plans provided for the addition of two wings to the building, but at that time of course it was impossible to build on such an extensive scale, so that the wings were left out until the progress of the institution and the condition of the finances made such a course possible. Now, however, with the nucleus of \$5,500, as above mentioned, it was determined to build one wing at least, and in the fall of 1882 the work on the foundation was commenced. The annex was built on the northerly side of the hospital, on the spot where the wooden annex—the original Old Yellow House—had stood, and the latter was moved away to the easterly side of the garden, where it stands to-day.

The annex is a plain, but substantial, brick structure, fifty-two feet wide by sixty feet long, and three stories high. The first floor

has a corridor six feet wide running through its entire length. To the right of this corridor is the kitchen, a most important department at the present day, considering the large number of persons to be fed, which averages about one hundred and fifty daily. This place is fitted up in the most thorough manner, all the most modern and improved apparatus for culinary operations being provided. A long range, containing several ovens and compartments, runs along one side, and at one end of it is another range where broiling, etc., can be carried on independently of the other operations. A system of flues overhead carries away all odors that arise from the cooking, and prevents them from permeating to the other parts of the building. At one end of the kitchen there is a small elevator by means of which the food is sent to the stories overhead, and a smaller one on another side is used to take food to the basement. In connection with this department it may be remarked that owing to the system employed, the food is sent out in such a way that it will keep hot for some hours afterwards, a very desirable result in cases where delay in serving is likely to occur. This result is obtained by sending the food in large dishes, each of which is placed in another dish filled with hot water to the depth of five or six inches. The inner dish is divided into compartments for the various kinds of food, and when the lid is closed down the food will keep warm for two or three hours.

Beyond the kitchen, on the same side, is the Sisters' refectory, a plain room without ornamentation of any kind, in which they take their meals. On the left of the corridor, near the entrance, an apartment was fitted up for a business office, for which there is great need in such a large establishment. This was designed for the use of the Sister Superior, so that she might have some place in which she could look after the business routine of the institution with some degree of seclusion, but as it is at present the demands on her time and attention are so numerous and so constant that she has to be, figuratively speaking, all over the house at the same time. At one time she is receiving visitors; at another, consulting on some change or improvement in the hospital; at another, conferring with the medical staff; but more frequently she is passing judgment on the claims of new applicants for the bounty of the hospital, and listening to the many tales of woe and suffering that are daily poured into her ears. But through it all she shows the same calm judgment and executive ability that have made her management so successful.



INTERIOR OF THE SISTERS' CHAPEL.



On the same side of the corridor is a parlor, where visitors can stay while waiting to be shown through the house, and it is also used for a consulting room by the physicians. Adjoining it is an apothecary, with which is connected a dark closet for the compounding and storing of certain preparations such as are effected by light, and at the further end of the corridor is the Sisters' community room, where they may meet during the brief period of respite from the arduous duties of their office.

Passing to the second floor, which is divided by a corridor as in the case of the first floor, we come to the chapel, of which a more extended description is given below. It stands on the right of the corridor, occupying the entire length of the building, and on the left are the Sisters' dormitories and the infirmary for sick members. To these are attached bath rooms, closets and all needed accommodations. The third floor is occupied by the servants' dormitories and a community dormitory, both furnished with bath rooms and other conveniences.

The annex is heated by steam, like the main building, and, in general, the arrangements are of the most efficient character. The foundation was put in by the O'Hearn Brothers, the brick and mason work was done by Wilder Bennett, the plastering by G. W. Hooper, the carpenter work by Valentine L. Wilson, the plumbing by Costello & Co. and Farrell & Conaton, the steam heating by H. R. Barker, the painting by H. R. Chapman, and the stairs were built by C. B. Stevens.

In marked contrast to the small and low-studded room which previously had to do duty for a chapel, was the new chapel which was provided for in the annex. Since the opening, sixteen years before, the Sisters had been obliged to endure hardships and privations innumerable on account of the straitened circumstances in which they were placed, for whatever was best in the place, so far as comfort and convenience were concerned, was placed at the disposal of the patients, and the Sisters were content with whatever remained. Among their many needs, one of the most keenly felt was that of a suitable place for holding divine services, and we may, therefore, imagine their gratitude and delight when the beautiful new chapel in the annex was finished for them. It is a beautiful specimen of architecture, of the Roman type, and was designed by Mr. Keeley, of Brooklyn, the famous church architect who designed the Immaculate Conception Church, the new Church of St. Peter's, the Boston Cathedral, and several other beautiful edifices. The

Sisters' chapel is well worthy of his genius, for it is an architectural gem. It is twenty feet wide and fifty feet long, with a seating capacity of about one hundred and fifty. The ceiling was paneled in white and gold, and the designs are such as to give a chaste and beautiful effect. The plastering and decorations were done by Alexander Barnes and P. David & Son, respectively, and their work was such as to do them credit. The furnishings of the chapel were all contributed by the many devoted friends of the hospital, and its appearance is a lasting tribute to their piety and devotion. It was to them a pure labor of love, and they seemed to vie with one another in the endeavor to make the chapel a place of beauty consecrated to the Lord.

The chapel is lighted on the right by three windows, and on the opposite side three windows open upon the corridor. These windows are of stained glass, and were contributed by the following persons: John Monahan, in memory of his deceased daughter, Mary Roach; Frances Herrick, in memory of her father, Edward Herrick; James Devlin, Mrs. Catherine Smith, Miss Bridget Donnelly and Miss Mary O'Brien. The chancel has three stained glass windows, which were contributed as follows: St. Frances de Sales', on the left, by Mr. Mathew Mulvaney; Sacred Heart, in the centre, by Mr. Patrick Lynch; and St. Vincent de Paul's, on the right, by Miss Bridget Brogan. All the windows were made by Morgan of New York.

The pews were contributed by Miss Kate McDermott, Miss Lucy O'Donnell, Miss Mary McAleer, Miss Jennie Derosier and Mr. Kallery. These young people joined together for the laudable purpose of purchasing the pews, and the gift came as a surprise upon the Sisters. The pews were finished in ash and cherry, and were made by M. C. Pratt & Co.

The altar is built of white marble and onyx, and is very beautiful. It was the gift of Mr. Thomas F. Downing, and was built by Hall & Moran, of Boston. There are also two small altars, one dedicated to St. Joseph, and the other to the Blessed Virgin. The former was contributed by Mr. Hunt and the latter by Miss Catherine Mullen. The fine bronze lamp for the front of the sanctuary was contributed by Mrs. Margaret Doyle, and the carpet for the floor of the sanctuary and sacristy came from John H. Pray & Sons, of Boston, being bought with the proceeds of a collection made by Sister Loretta among some of the charitable ladies interested in the chapel and hospital.

Among the other gifts were a monstrance from Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Nashua; crucifix and exposition niche from Miss Mary Smith; candelabra and other ornaments from Miss Mary McCarthy; candlesticks from Miss Mary Roach, and a censer from Mr. Hunt. The organ loft, which is in the form of a semi-circle, is prettily finished in keeping with the rest of the chapel. The organ was built by Hammill, of East Cambridge, and has seven stops, with the addition of the regular mechanical registers. It was presented to the Sisters by Rev. A. J. Rossi, of Saxonville, who was always a devoted friend to the hospital.

The furnishings of the sacristy, which is beautifully fitted up, were provided by Miss Mary Rabbit. Among them one of the most attractive objects is an ornamental case for holding the vestments and various other articles prescribed by the rubrics of the mass. The upper portion is divided into small compartments, in which are kept the smaller articles, together with the chalices, patens, missal, etc., and in the larger drawers in the lower portion are kept the vestments. Among them there is a beautiful set which was presented to the Sisters by Mother Euphemia, the superioress of the order at the time the chapel was dedicated. Mother Euphemia was about to set out from the central house at Emmetsburg, on one of her periodical visits of inspection, and she had intended to arrange matters so that she could visit the Lowell house at the time fixed for the dedication. She was prevented by illness, however, from carrying out her intention, but, failing in this, she presented the above-mentioned set of vestments through her brother, Rev. Father Blenkinsop, who was the celebrant of the mass of dedication. Rev. Father Blenkinsop, it may be remarked, died a short time ago—about the middle of January—at South Boston, where he had been stationed for some years. Among the vestments also is another beautiful set which was painted by Sister Felicita during her stay at the hospital. Sister Felicita had a genius for painting, and the vestments in question are among some of her best works. There are some other sets, all richly finished, and each has its own particular time for use, some being worn on first-class feast days, some on second-class feast days, and others on ordinary occasions.

In the case there is another memento of Mother Euphemia in the form of a benediction veil. In 1882 she was celebrating her golden jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of her profession as a Sister, and from the various houses throughout the country, she received numerous gifts as tokens of love, in honor of the occasion. These

she afterwards distributed wherever she found there was need for them, and one of them, this benediction veil, found its way into the hands of Sister Beatrice. It was painted at St. Joseph's Academy, and is a beautiful work of art.

A representation of the Sacred Heart, executed by West, of Boston, was donated by Mrs. Welch, and placed over the entrance to the chapel. The statue of St. Joseph, on the right of the main altar, was given by Miss Margaret McCluskey; and the statue of the Blessed Virgin, on the left, was given by Mrs. Anne Barton. Both statues are beautifully finished, and that of the Virgin, especially, has such a beautiful expression that it at once impresses the beholder. On the altar there is a little chime of bells which takes the place of the regular gong, and which was given by Nellie York, then an inmate of the institution, but long since deceased, the necessary amount being obtained by her from the friends who used to visit her room at the hospital. A missal was given by Miss Mary Walsh, and among the other contributors were Miss Bridget McGowan, Miss Maria Casey, Miss Mary Barton, and Doctor Carolin. Two years ago Sister Beatrice had a set of Stations of the Cross put in, from a collection made by her specially for that purpose, so that the chapel is fully equipped in every respect.

There is one object in the chapel which, to the ordinary spectator, may seem of little importance, yet to the Sisters it is almost as a sacred relic. Immediately on the right of the entrance to the chapel, and suspended on the wall, is a small receptacle for holding holy water. It is a simple piece of statuary, the design being a figure of an angel holding a sea shell, in which the water is held, but it has a history which is very dear to the Sisters. In the early days of the hospital it was presented by Sister Rose, then superior, to the late John F. McEvoy, who was, above and beyond all, the dearest and most devoted friend that the Sisters and the hospital ever had. He cherished the gift highly, but one day during his last illness when Sister Beatrice visited him, he asked her, after looking at it fixedly for a few moments, to take it, and should anything happen to him, to place it where it might afterwards recall his memory. His wish was religiously complied with, and now every time that one enters the chapel and looks for the holy water with which to sign his forehead, he is reminded of the memory of one who was truly one of nature's noblemen, and whose life was a continual record of good deeds.

The dedication of the new chapel was an interesting event, not

only to the Sisters but to the many friends who had helped to make it a happy reality. The ceremonies were conducted by Archbishop Williams, and among the clergymen present were: Right Rev. James A. Healey, bishop of Portland, Me.; Rev. Father Michael O'Brien, of St. Patrick's; Rev. Father Ronan, of St. Peter's; Rev. Father Wm. O'Brien, of St. Michael's; Rev. Father Joyce and Rev. Father Tortelle, of the Immaculate Conception Church; Rev. Father Rossi, of Saxonville; Rev. Father Roche, of Boston; Rev. Father Blenkinsop, of South Boston; Rev. Father Garrigan, then of Fitchburg and now at the Catholic University at Washington; Very Rev. Father McGrath, provincial of the Oblate Order; Rev. Father O'Riordan and Rev. Father Smith. Among the prominent laymen present were Mayor Donovan, members of the city government, and most of the members of the medical staff.

The ceremonies opened with the chanting of the Litany of the Saints, by the archbishop, the responses being made by the clergymen in attendance, and afterwards a solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Blenkinsop, with Rev. Father Garrigan as deacon; Rev. Father Smith, sub-deacon; Very Rev. Father McGrath, deacon of honor, and Rev. Father O'Riordan, master of ceremonies. After the communion the dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Healey, of Portland, from the texts, "Blessed is the man who understandeth concerning the needy and poor," and "I was sick and ye visited me."

The choir, composed of Misses J. J. Finn, Josephine Reardon, Kittie Keyes, and Messrs. James Bayles, T. F. Molloy, and J. J. Mulcahey, sang the Kyrie, Sanctus, and Agnes Dei from Weber's Mass in G, and the Gloria and Credo from Mercadante's Mass. Among the solos were Faure's "Veni Creator," by Mr. James Bayles, and Rossini's "Salve Regina," by Miss J. J. Finn. Miss Lizzie Finn presided at the organ.

In the afternoon there was a vesper service with Rev. Father Rossi as celebrant, and afterwards there was benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The same choir assisted in the services as in the morning. Two weeks later there was another ceremonial, and this time it was the consecration of the new altar. It was on the 27th of April, and by a curious coincidence it happened to be the archbishop's birthday, the second Sunday after Pentecost, and the feast of the translation of the relics of St. Vincent de Paul. The ceremonies of consecration were conducted by the archbishop, assisted by Father Tortelle, and the singing was rendered by the same choir as on the former occasion.

## CHAPTER VIII.

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### THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

THE next important work was undertaken in 1888, when the Out-Patient Department was organized. It was in the true line of progress, and its success has fully justified the expectations with which it was started. Its success has, in fact, been something phenomenal—more than its most sanguine promoters even hoped for at the time, and to-day it is one of the great features of the hospital. During the time that it has been open it has proved itself a great blessing in the community, and to the sick poor it has proved of incalculable value. The amount of work done is almost incredible to the casual observer, and only those who make an inspection of the place, and see the number treated daily in the various clinics, can thoroughly realize the value of the Out-Patient Department. The first move in the direction of establishing this department we find recorded in the report of the corporation meeting on April 14th, 1888, when it was voted to purchase the Farley estate, at a cost not exceeding \$6,500. This estate, consisting of a lot of land with buildings, immediately adjoining the hospital lot on the easterly side, was peculiarly adapted to the needs of the contemplated improvement, more especially in its convenience of location with regard to the hospital. When the negotiations for the transfer of the property were completed, the purchase money was raised by a loan, but fortunately a dozen generous-hearted gentlemen were found who were willing to pay the annual interest between them, so that the burden of this portion of the debt has not fallen on the Sisters. The gentlemen who have so kindly taken upon themselves this responsibility are Hon. John J. Donovan, Hon. Jeremiah Crowley, Charles M. Williams, Daniel J. Murphy, Miles F. Brennan, Michael Collins, Thomas Costello, Patrick Dempsey, J. H. Coffey, Michael Gookin, J. L. Chalifoux, and Patrick Moran.

The building used for the Out-Patient Department is a two-story one, and was originally designed for two tenements. On the

ground floor there are eight apartments, four on each side of a corridor running from end to end of the building. Of the two front ones, entering from Bartlett Street, the one on the left is fitted up as a well-appointed pharmacy, and the one on the right is used as the surgeons' room. This latter is about fourteen feet by sixteen feet in size, and beyond it is a waiting-room of about the same size, in which the patients may stay while awaiting treatment. Beyond this waiting-room is a larger room used for general medical cases, and beyond this still another used for a bedroom. Beyond the pharmacy, on the left, is another waiting-room for persons waiting to have their prescriptions compounded, and the two remaining rooms, on the same side, might be called "spare" rooms, as they have no special purpose attached to them.

On the second floor the arrangement of the rooms is somewhat similar, though the uses to which they are put are widely different. The first on the right was specially fitted up to meet the requirements of that class of cases generally classed under the head, "Diseases of Women," and neither pains nor expense were spared to make the arrangements as efficient as possible. It was fitted up under the supervision of Dr. Jefferson, whose long experience made him peculiarly fitted to undertake such a work. Beyond it is another room, about the same size, which is used for a waiting-room, and further on, on the same side, is a room devoted to eye, ear, and throat diseases. Specialists in these cases attend on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, and on Saturdays dentistry cases are attended to. This room, also, has a waiting-room adjoining it, and beyond it is a room which has been specially fitted up for eye patients while awaiting recovery. Of the rooms to the left of the corridor, some are devoted to the reception of special cases, and others are fitted up for patients who are undergoing surgical treatment.

The cottage, which stands about a dozen yards to the northeast, and which also formed a part of the Farley property, is used for cases of contagious diseases, and being, to a great extent, isolated from the other buildings, it is admirably adapted for this purpose. It has three rooms on the ground floor and three on the second floor, all of them being fitted in the best possible manner for the reception of the class of patients alluded to.

The department was opened on September 17th, 1888, and it proved a success from the very start. From the date of opening up to the first of April following, when the next annual report was issued, a period of about six months, 818 patients were treated, and

1500 prescriptions were compounded in the same time. To give an idea of the extent and character of the work, the following, giving the number of patients and the results of treatment, in the several clinics, is taken from the annual report just alluded to :

Diseases of the eye—males 26, females 73, total 99; cured 78, relieved 5, unimproved 6, under treatment 10.

Diseases of women—whole number 117; cured 40, appearing once for opinion 16.

Diseases of the ear and throat—males 23, females 46, total 69; cured 27, relieved 20, under treatment 12.

Diseases of the nervous system—males 10, females 16, total 26; cured 3, improved 12, unimproved 11.

General medical treatment—males 105, females 296, total 401.

Surgery—males 96, females 118, total 214.

Dentistry—76 teeth extracted.

When the department was opened, a board of physicians and surgeons was appointed by the medical staff of the hospital, the idea being to provide, as far as possible, specialists for the several departments or clinics. At the meeting of the staff held on May 31st, 1888, the following were appointed to constitute this board :

Dr. M. G. Parker, diseases of the eye.

Dr. R. E. Bell, diseases of the ear and throat.

Dr. H. P. Jefferson, diseases of women.

Dr. B. R. Benner, nervous diseases.

Dr. L. Huntress, medical cases.

Dr. J. A. Gage, surgical cases.

Dr. F. W. Barnes, dentistry cases.

Dr. H. Walker, dentistry cases.

Since that time numerous changes have been made in the board, principally through resignations from time to time. The members who have served, in addition to the above, are Drs. W. A. Johnson, Eaton, Rix, Lawler, Viles, Meigs, Pinkham and S. J. Johnson, and the board at present consists of Drs. M. G. Parker, R. E. Bell, B. R. Benner, C. A. Viles, W. A. Johnson, G. E. Pinkham, S. J. Johnson, J. V. Meigs, Jr., F. W. Barnes and H. Walker. The following table shows at a glance the work of the department, from its opening in 1888 to the end of 1891 :



REV. FATHER GARIN, O. M. I., FIRST CHAPLAIN AT ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL—  
CONDUCTED THE SERVICES FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.



TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED  
IN THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1888,  
AND THE CLASSES OF DISEASE FOR WHICH  
THEY WERE TREATED.

Year ending April 1st.	Total number of patients treated.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear and throat.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of women.	General medical treatment.	Surgical cases.	Dentistry cases.	Prescriptions compounded.
1889	1002	99	69	26	117	401	214	76	1500
1890	1403	142	101	65	158	572	284	81	2200
1891	1186	200	76	33	—	596	231	50	3000
Apr. 1, '91 to Dec. 31, '91.	1030	140	47	7	29	514	220	73	3157
	4621	581	293	131	304	2083	949	280	9857

But the above record, surprising as it is, does not give a full idea of the work done in the Out-Patient Department, for these figures only represent the actual number of *patients* treated, and not the number of *treatments*. Thus the same patient might have been treated one hundred different times, but the above record would not show it, his name being entered only once on the books, at the time of his first application. These names are kept in separate books by the physicians in charge of the respective clinics, and when a patient makes a return visit at any time after his first application, the physician in charge of that department can refer back to the time of his first visit by means of the card which he then received. But the Sisters have kept a record of the number of different cases treated, and this shows that the benefits of the Out-Patient Department have been conferred 17,930 different times since its opening a little over three years ago !

## CHAPTER IX.

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### DAUGHTERS OF ST. VINCENT.

CHARITY may be considered the embodiment of all the virtues, and nowhere is it so strongly and so beautifully exemplified as in the lives and works of the Sisters of Charity. What can be more beautiful than that love of God and our neighbor which manifests itself in nursing the sick, comforting the afflicted, relieving the needy, bringing hope to the weary of heart, changing sorrow to gladness and despair into hope? All this and more does the Sister of Charity perform as she goes about through a suffering world like an angel of mercy. Good deeds are strewn like roses about her path; a blessing remains wherever her feet have trod. And what is the motive? We can find one in the devotion of the mother to her child, of the child to its parent, of the wife to her husband, of the maiden to her lover, but when we find noble women devoting their whole lives, and all the gifts and graces with which God has endowed them, to the *stranger*,—to the poor and needy, irrespective of color, race, or creed, we must look for a higher and holier motive than any of those. It is all done for the love and glory of God. They have heard His words: “Inasmuch as ye did it to these the least of my brethren ye also did it to me.” This is the guiding star of their existence.

The order was founded in the year 1634 by St. Vincent de Paul, and hence the name by which they are sometimes known. The Archbishop of Paris gave them his formal approbation in 1655, and their usefulness, devotion and unselfishness were so much appreciated that prisons, schools, hospitals and almshouses were placed under their charge in all parts of France. Louis XIV. granted letters patent to the order in 1657, and they were confirmed by the legate of the Pope in 1660.

France saw the greatest progress in the early history of the order, but their charity and devotion endeared them to all classes, and soon their institutions were to be found in most of the countries

of Europe. In 1862 the number of establishments was 1,064, viz., 947 in Europe, 80 in America, 17 in Asia, 17 in Africa, and 3 in Australasia, with a membership estimated at 28,000. In 1809 the American branch of the congregation was founded at Emmetsburg, Md., by Mrs. Eliza Seton, who became the first mother-superior, and it has flourished with remarkable success ever since. In 1873, there were in this country 156 houses belonging to the order, and several more have been added since that time.

The utter unselfishness of the Sisters of Charity, and the devotion with which they apply themselves to relieve every form of human suffering, have endeared them to every community in which they have established themselves. It matters not who the victim is; it matters not what his ailment is, even if ever so repugnant to ordinary human nature, the Sister of Charity shirks not her duty, but nurses and tends him with the same care as if he were one of earth's most favored ones. Their self-sacrifice has been abundantly proved time and again. A notable instance was in France at the time of the great revolution, when, even amid the chaos and ruin which desolated the country, the work of the Sisters was so much appreciated that they enjoyed a partial immunity amid the general wreck, and one of the first acts of the new government was to restore to the order all its privileges. This was done through a convocation of the General Chapter, called by Napoleon in 1807, and he went even farther and placed the order under the protection of his mother, the Empress, making in addition a grant of certain funds for its maintenance. Many other instances of a like character might be enumerated. Who has not heard of their devotion and heroism on the battlefield, when the dread tornado of war had swept over the plain, leaving the dead and dying in its track!

In "Butler's Book," recently published, the autobiography of our distinguished townsman, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, appears the following tribute to the work of the Sisters of Charity during the Civil War. A favorite expression of the general in regard to them was that they were "Angels of mercy and daughters of God":—

"I had learned to reverence these good and devoted women, and after the war, when I had served with them in the field and learned more of their good offices to the soldier, I came to know fully their value and devotion to their Christian duty, of which I take leave now to speak as I have heretofore spoken in another place: They were found in every hospital, doing battle against disease and misery, in obedience to the commands of their Master, who said: 'As ye do unto the least of these, so also do ye unto

me.' Delicately-nurtured, holy women, they passed unharmed through every camp, scattering blessings in their path, looking for their reward in doing His work and adding to His glory. Oh, it was wonderful to see strong men become as little children in their hands, and put off the rough manners, and throw aside the rougher and harsher language of the camp, when these women came near! They brought to the bedside of the wounded and dying soldier at once the thought of home, the ministrations of religion, and such consolation as would seem only could come from the hand of the great Saviour of mankind. Many a mother, many a sister, many a wife, owe to their assiduous care a son, a brother, a husband, restored to them alive, who would otherwise have filled one of the unknown graves that dot the hills of Virginia, the plains of Georgia and Tennessee, and the swamps of Louisiana and Mississippi. These brave soldiers of the cross knew no creed, recognized no nationality. Their services were given, like those of their Master, to the humankind. Was the sufferer before them a private soldier or a commanding general, to them there was no difference. Confederate or Federal, he was their brother."

In the course of a letter to the superior of the home at Donaldsonville, regretting the injury done to the Sisters' building by the bombardment, Gen. Butler says:—

"No one can appreciate more fully than myself the holy, self-sacrificing labors of the Sisters of Charity. To them our soldiers are daily indebted for the kindest offices. Sisters of all mankind, they know no nation, no kindred, neither war nor peace. Their all-pervading charity is like the boundless love of 'Him who died for all,' whose servants they are, and whose pure teachings their love illustrates."

But a most notable instance is presented to us without going outside the limits of our own city. Lowell people well remember the dreadful scourge which swept over the city when the small-pox epidemic of 1871 appeared, and they also remember what confusion—almost amounting to panic—it caused. The part taken by the Sisters of Charity during that trying period excited universal commendation, and went far to remove whatever prejudice there existed against them in the minds of some persons who happened to hold different religious views. To this day their conduct is referred to by all classes of people in terms of unmeasured praise. The disease first broke out in the fall of 1871, in that locality in Belvidere bordering on Davidson Street, and for some time it was confined within very small limits. It, therefore, caused but little attention, but when, in a few weeks, it broke out simultaneously in hundreds of places, in almost every section of the city, there was a general

alarm, and the utmost excitement prevailed in the community. The general dread of the disease which prevailed, as it generally does, made it difficult to give the patients the care and nursing that they needed, and the result was that the mortality among them ran very high. In this extremity Rev. Father O'Brien, of St. Patrick's, suggested to Mr. Frederick Ayer, then chairman of the Board of Aldermen, the advisability of establishing a sort of quarantine hospital, or "pest-house" as it was afterwards called, to which patients could be removed for proper treatment, as well as to isolate the disease. The pest-house having been established the next question was to provide proper nurses, and again Father O'Brien came forward with a suggestion that the Sisters of Charity be called upon. Dr. Plunkett also used his good offices in this direction, and doubtless the idea was joyfully received by the city authorities, for they had found the management of the affair extremely difficult, both on account of the reluctance of the patients to go to the pest-house, and the difficulty of getting persons there to nurse them. It is exceedingly probable, nay almost certain, that the offer of their services to nurse the small-pox patients, came originally from the Sisters themselves, and that Father O'Brien and Dr. Plunkett were the medium through which that offer was conveyed to the city authorities, but at any rate the offer was joyfully accepted by the latter. Immediately Sister Marianna, who was then superior at St. John's, telegraphed to Father Burlando, the superior-general of the order, for his formal permission, and commenced to get three of the Sisters in readiness to send to the pest-house. Farther Burlando happened to be at the Troy Hospital on that day, on one of his official visits, and when the telegram reached him he walked into the community room and read it aloud to the assembly of Sisters. The telegram was worded as follows:

"Small-pox raging. City authorities have asked for help. May I send three till you can provide?"

At once several volunteers arose and offered their services, among them being Sister Beatrice, the present superior, as mentioned elsewhere. From among the many who were willing to go, three were selected, viz.: Sister Veronica from St. Mary's School, Troy, Sister Mary Anne from the Troy Hospital, and Sister Felita from St. Joseph's School at Albany. But pending the arrival of these Sisters in Lowell, Sister Superior Marianna had already sent out three Sisters from the hospital, as soon as the reply came from Father Burlando, those selected being Sisters Clare, Beata, and

Felicita. Immediately there was a complete change in the state of public feeling, when it became known that the Sisters of Charity had offered to nurse the small-pox patients ; and the enforced stay at the pest-house, which before had been looked upon with dread, was, so far as could be possible under the circumstances, accepted in a much calmer spirit on the part of the unfortunate victims and their families. Why? Because it was known and felt that they would get the very best of care and the most skilful nursing, both done without the hope of earthly reward or praise.

There was no form of human suffering for which St. Vincent, the founder of the Sisters of Charity, did not provide—the insane, the sick poor, the orphan, the aged, the galley-slave—and his teaching was, and is to-day, in all communities of the order, that these suffering ones are Christ's members, to be ministered unto. The true Sister of Charity knows no black, white, or red ; no Protestant, Catholic or Jew. All she wishes to know is that some poor human being is suffering, and, if she is true to her mission and to the spirit and teachings of the founder of her order, she is *bound* to do all in her power to alleviate his sufferings. It is made a matter of conscience. In all the readings which take place in the community room, in all the meditations, in all the instructions given during the annual "retreat," and at other times in the course of the year, this idea of service to the poor and the suffering is made prominent. The Sisters serve God in the poor—recognizing in them His likeness—and serve the poor for His sake.

It was an eventful day for the three Sisters, Clare, Beata and Felicita, when, as already said, they went to the pest-house to nurse the patients. We can well imagine that their preparations were hurriedly made, and that at any rate they were not of a very elaborate character. An incident which happened on the very first afternoon of their arrival at the pest-house is a good illustration. Dr. Buttrick, who had been appointed resident physician at the temporary hospital, arrived there in the afternoon, and towards evening it occurred to the Sisters that it was time for him to have something to eat. They had eaten nothing themselves since the forenoon, but all thoughts of food had been lost in their solicitude for their patients. They managed to get together material for a dinner for Dr. Buttrick, but when it came to serving it they had to improvise a temporary table by placing some boards across a pair of barrels. Dr. Buttrick used to laughingly declare afterwards that he had never eaten a meal with so much relish.

Still another incident. Father Michael O'Brien, who used to visit the pest-house daily, happened one day to forget his watch, and, during his customary visit, he innocently asked Sister Clare what time it was. Sister Clare replied, "Well, Father, I am sorry I cannot tell you, but we have not a watch or a clock in the place." Father O'Brien preserved an eloquent silence, but the next time he went out he carried an extra time-piece, a pretty silver watch, along with him, and presented it to Sister Clare. When the small-pox had disappeared, and the Sisters returned home, she tendered it to Father Michael, thinking it was only a loan, but he told her it was not, and that he wished she would always wear it. And she did; in fact, to this day she is as proud of that watch as if it was worth a kingdom. The incident is characteristic of Father Michael's generosity. Indeed, he has been one of the most devoted friends that the hospital has had, and therein he has shown himself a worthy descendant of his uncle, Father John. For many years he has made an annual contribution of \$100 to the hospital as regularly as the year comes around.

Perhaps a few extracts from newspaper reports, at the time of the small-pox epidemic, may not be out of place. On Sept. 30, 1871, the Board of Health made a statement in which the following occurs: "An efficient and very valuable force of nurses has been received through the generous offer of several Sisters of Charity to perform the important duties of that department" [the pest-house]. On November 29 the Board of Health said: "At first there was much opposition on the part of patients, and members of their families, to being removed to the hospital, and in quite a number of instances it became necessary to resort to legal measures for the public safety; but when the city hospital was transferred by the Overseers of the Poor to the Board of Health, the services of a resident physician at the hospital having been secured in the person of Dr. A. W. Buttrick, who proved well qualified for the position, and several Sisters of Charity having volunteered their services as nurses, the devotion of whom to the sick was only equalled by their disinterested kindness to all under their care, these objections were almost wholly removed." This was signed by Messrs. Frederick Ayer, Henry C. Howe, Benjamin Walker, H. C. Church, and Abel T. Atherton. On December 6 the last patient was discharged from the small-pox hospital. Then came the question of making some offering to the Sisters in recognition of their services—not that they looked for or expected it. What money consideration could compensate them for

the horrors of those six weeks! But it was thought proper that the city should recognize what Alderman Salmon called their "disinterested and self-sacrificing labors." On December 14 Alderman Salmon spoke as follows, regarding a resolution he introduced into the Board of Aldermen, giving to the Sisters \$300 for their services:

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—*

The resolution presented, will, I trust, commend itself to your sense of justice, as well as appeal to all that is charitable in your natures. As our election is over, it can be considered without any partisan feeling, and, I think, without any accusation of sinister or unfair motives when fully understood. For fear that it may be considered as possibly reflecting upon the Board of Health, permit me to disclaim any such intention, and to explain what I understand to be their position in this matter. The Board allowed to the Sisters \$150 for expenses. . . . They determined that \$150 was enough for the services of five persons who devoted their entire time to the sufferers at our City Hospital for about six weeks. I believe that if these gentlemen had reported a reasonable sum to the Board of Health they would readily have allowed it, but, as it has not been done, I urge the passage of the resolution. Consider, gentlemen, the condition of our city when the Board of Health determined to make forcible removals of small-pox patients to the hospital. The class of people among whom the disease was raging deemed it an invasion of their rights. . . . It was nearly impossible to obtain suitable nurses at the hospital, and those that could be induced to go there charged enormously for their services. The announcement of forcible removal, and the first carrying out of the principle, brought us to the verge of riot, when the glad tidings came that the Sisters of Charity "had volunteered their services as nurses." Then all was changed. The people felt assured that good care was in store for them, and gladly obeyed the orders of the Board of Health, instead of forcibly resisting, as was at one time feared. You may think I am stating the case strongly, gentlemen, but I honestly believe that the services of the Sisters had much more to do with the successful and *peaceable* suppression of the loathsome disease than did the services of the distinguished gentlemen who recommended paying them \$150 *for expenses*. It is true that their services were voluntary, and that they made no charge; but in view of the immense amount of benefit derived from their labors, we can afford to be at least charitable, aye, just enough to give them what we should have been obliged to pay for similar services to the same number of persons employed the same length of time, and that is all the resolution contemplates. The noble work of the Sisters of Charity during the late war, and at all times when their services are really needed, must commend itself to every fair-minded man, and when a reasonable opportunity, like the present, is afforded to reciprocate in some slight degree, I feel confident that all will cheerfully embrace it.



REV. MICHAEL O'BRIEN.  
PERMANENT RECTOR, ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.



Such are the Daughters of St. Vincent, worthy children of their founder, worthy disciples of their God. Twenty-five years ago they came to our city, and ever since they have blessed it with their presence, and hallowed it with their good deeds. We have seen, in a previous chapter how the St. John's Hospital Corporation was formed by the seven Sisters whose names appear appended to the charter, and now let us follow their proceedings still farther.

The first meeting of the new corporation was held in St. Peter's School, Appleton Street, on April 29th, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the members being present with the exception of Sister Mary Oswald. In the notice calling the meeting its objects were set forth as follows: 1st, To act on the acceptance of the charter; 2nd, To adopt a constitution and by-laws for the government of the corporation; 3rd, To choose officers for the same purpose; and 4th, To transact any other business that might be necessary. On motion of Sister Emerentiana, Sister Anne Alexis was appointed temporary chairman, and Sister Anne Vincent was appointed temporary secretary. On motion of Sister Mary Frances, seconded by Sister Emerentiana, the charter was approved and accepted, and then a code of by-laws was unanimously adopted. The most important one was that which specified that meetings should be held every three years, that the officers should be a president, secretary, and treasurer, and that they should be chosen by ballot at these triennial meetings. The election of permanent officers for the corporation was next taken up, Sister Anne Vincent being appointed to collect and count the ballots. The result was that Sister Anne Alexis was elected president, Sister Anne Aloysia secretary, and Sister Emerentiana treasurer. After voting to authorize the president to procure a corporation seal, the meeting adjourned. The next meeting was held at St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, on June 28th, 1867, and all the members were present. The meeting having been duly opened by the president, Sisters Mary Oswald, Anne Aloysia, Anne Alexis, Blandina, Anne Vincent, and Mary Frances tendered their resignation, and their places were immediately filled by the election of Sisters Rose, Angela, Clare, and Beata, as members of the corporation. In order that the reader may understand the reason for these changes, it may be well to state that the seven Sisters who petitioned for the charter, were only temporarily brought together for that purpose from St. Peter's Orphan Asylum and one of the Boston houses, and that as soon as their purpose was accomplished they resigned to make room for the Sisters assigned by the central

house to take charge of the new hospital. The offices of president and secretary being thus vacant through these changes, an election was held to have them filled, and Sister Rose, who had been sent from the central house to take charge, was elected president, Sister Angela being elected secretary. The next meeting was held at the hospital, in June, 1868, at which Sister Emerentiana resigned her position as treasurer. As it seemed both desirable and convenient that the offices of president and treasurer should be held by one person, Sister Rose, the president, was elected treasurer, and this system has invariably been continued ever since. At this meeting, also, the arrangements were made for negotiating a loan of \$20,000 with which to commence the erection of a new building. The money was borrowed from the Five Cent Savings Bank, the property of the corporation being mortgaged as security therefor, and with it what is called the main building, in fact the first building of the hospital proper, was erected within the year following.

Sister Rose was president from the regular opening of the hospital up to 1870, when her place was taken by Sister Marianna, who had been sent here to take charge. Sister Marianna was admitted a member and elected president and treasurer at the meeting of the corporation on July 15th, 1870, and she continued a member until the meeting in 1876. At that meeting, also, Sister Angela resigned as secretary, and her place was taken by Sister Philomela. At the meeting on May 3rd, 1876, the present superior, Sister Beatrice, was elected president, though in reality she had filled that position for two years before. The reason for this was that for the first twenty-one years of the existence of the hospital, or up to 1888, the corporation had only triennial meetings, and thus a member might have really ceased to be a member of the corporation nearly three years before her resignation could be formally received and acted upon, and in the same way a Sister might assume the duties of a member of the corporation nearly three years before she could be regularly admitted. It was so with Sister Beatrice, as with many of the others. She came here to take charge of the hospital on May 24th, 1874, and the real prosperity of the institution may be said to date from her arrival. She first entered the community in 1863, her first mission being in the Parochial School in Albany, which she entered in 1864. She remained here seven years, and at the end of that period she was transferred to the Troy Hospital, where she remained until she was assigned to take charge of St. John's three years later. It might be mentioned as a curious coincidence

in her history that while at the Troy Hospital the telegram arrived one morning, announcing the outbreak of small-pox in this city, and Sister Beatrice was one of the first volunteers who offered their services to fight the dread disease, but her superior did not wish to let her go, and another was chosen. She has been in charge of the institution since 1874, making the third superior since the hospital was opened. The first, Sister Rose, who was in charge from the opening until the year 1870, is at present in charge of St. Euphemia School, in Emmetsburg, and Sister Marianna, her successor, who remained in charge up to 1874, is at present at St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester.

At the meeting in March, 1882, the treasurer was authorized to borrow a further sum, not exceeding \$15,000, for certain improvements which were contemplated. The sum of \$10,000 was immediately borrowed, and work on the new annex was commenced. A short time after a further sum of \$2,000 was borrowed for the same purpose. The next important meeting was held on April 14th, 1888, when the corporation voted to purchase the Lawrence Farley estate, consisting of a lot of land with buildings, on the easterly side of the hospital grounds, for a sum not exceeding \$6,500. This place was immediately fitted up as an Out-Patient Department, and it has proved one of the most successful features of the hospital. At this time, also, it was decided to have annual meetings, as it was felt that certain contingencies might occasionally arise which could not be properly met under the triennial arrangement, and since that time meetings have been held once a year. The Sisters who have filled the position of secretary from the year 1876 are: Sister Philomela, from 1876 to 1883; Sister Alphonsa, from 1883 to 1885; and Sister Laura, from 1885 to 1891.

The following table gives the names of the several members with their length of service as members of the corporation. It must be remembered, however, that in the cases of a few of them there is a discrepancy between the actual length of membership and the apparent length, judging from the dates of appointment and resignation. Thus Sister Beatrice has actually been a member seventeen years, though only credited with fifteen years, eight months; and Sister Theresa has been here twenty-one years, though her apparent membership is only eighteen years, eight months.

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL CORPORATION.

NAME.	Admitted.	Resigned.	Membership.	
			Yrs.	Mos.
Sister Anne Alexis*	March, 1867.	May 7, 1873.	6	2
" Anne Aloysia*	March, 1867.	July 15, 1870.	3	4
" Emerentiana*	March, 1867.	July 15, 1870.	3	4
" Anne Vincent*	March, 1867.	June 28, 1867.		4
" Blandina*	March, 1867.	June 28, 1867.		4
" Mary Frances*	March, 1867.	June 28, 1867.		4
" Mary Oswald*	March, 1867.	June 28, 1867.		4
" Rose	June 28, 1867.	July 15, 1870.	3	
" Angela	June 28, 1867.	May 3, 1876.	8	10
" Beata†	June 28, 1867.	—	24	6
" Clare	June 28, 1867.	May 7, 1879.	11	10
" Marianna	July 15, 1870.	May 7, 1876.	5	10
" Sienna	July 15, 1870.	May 7, 1876.	5	10
" Helen	July 15, 1870.	May 7, 1873.	2	10
" Damiani	July 15, 1870.	May 7, 1873.	2	10
" Mary	May 7, 1873.	May 3, 1876.	3	
" Theresat	May 7, 1873.	—	18	8
" Beatrice†	May 3, 1876.	—	15	8
" Philomela	May 3, 1876.	March 23, 1883.	6	11
" Josephine	May 3, 1876.	Died in 1888.	15	
" Felicita	May 3, 1876.	August, 1887.	11	3
" Julia	May 7, 1879.	March 23, 1883.	3	11
" Mary Joseph	May 7, 1879.	Nov., 1887.	8	6
" Loretta	March, 1882.	Nov., 1888.	6	8
" Alphonsa	March, 1882.	April 30, 1885.	3	1
" Laura	1885.	October, 1891.	6	7
" Mary Frances†	April 14, 1888.	—	3	8
" Clement	April 14, 1888.	April 23, 1889.	1	
" Gonzaga†	April 14, 1888.	—	3	8
" Margaret	May 2, 1888.	May 7, 1890.	2	
" Genevieve	May 1, 1889.	April 24, 1891.	2	
" Gertrude	May 7, 1890.	April 27, 1891.	1	
" Martinat	May 6, 1891.	—		8
" Magdalena†	May 6, 1891.	—		8

\* Original incorporators.

† Present members — membership to Dec. 31, 1891.

## GIVE !

[Written for the Souvenir History of St. John's Hospital by Eleanor C. Donnelly, of Philadelphia.]

Give, — and it shall be given you,  
Good measure, overflowing; —  
The rich requital ever due,  
The gift of Faith's bestowing !

Give, — for the sake of God above !  
Not all the wealth of Crœsus  
Outweighs the smallest "mite" that Love  
Gives in the name of Jesus !

Give, — that the cause of Mother Church  
May triumph in the vanguard;  
That victory may, joyous, perch  
Upon the Cross, her standard !

Give, — that the power of the Lord  
May crush His foes infernal ! —

Give, — and receive your blest reward,  
A recompense eternal !





ORIGINAL MEDICAL STAFF.

## CHAPTER X.

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### THE MEDICAL STAFF.

ANY history of St. John's Hospital would be incomplete without a reference to its medical staff—one of the best that any institution could possess. The value of the services rendered by these gentlemen cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, yet even on such a basis it is instructive to make some comparisons, with a view of obtaining an idea of the amount of work done for the hospital by the members of the staff. Take, for instance, the year ending April, 1891, the last for which we have a complete report, and we find that the number of patients treated was 661. Now if this same number of patients were visited and prescribed for in private practice and at regular charges, the expense would amount to at least \$12,000! But all this service is given gratuitously to the hospital. It is a pure labor of love—a devoted offering at the shrine of suffering humanity. These gentlemen give their time and their talents to the hospital without any other reward than that which the consciousness of doing good—of benefiting our fellow-men, always brings. Nor is this all, for in the estimate just given there is not included the service given in the Out-Patient Department, where in the same year, according to the report, there were 200 eye patients, 33 suffering from nervous diseases, 596 medical cases, 231 surgical cases, 50 in the dental department, 76 ear and throat cases, and 3000 prescriptions compounded.

St. John's Hospital has been peculiarly fortunate in the composition of its medical staff, for it has comprised some of the very ablest men in the profession—men of the highest standing, not alone in their professional capacity, but in their social and business relations in the community. The services of these gentlemen in behalf of the hospital have not been confined to one term or to one year, but in the majority of cases they have extended over many years, in fact until ill health, the infirmities of age, or some other reason made it impossible to serve any longer, and in the case of one gentleman at least, Dr. Plunkett, he has remained a member of the staff from its organization to the present day. Two other members served for 21 years and 8 months each, one for 18 years, one for 17

years and 8 months, one for 16 years and 8 months, one for 16 years, and so on. The original staff, appointed at the opening of the hospital, comprised the following members: Drs. F. C. Plunkett, Nathan Allen, Charles A. Savory, Joel Spalding, John O. Green, David Wells, Walter Burnham, and D. P. Gage. Of these eight members only one, Dr. Plunkett, is living to-day, the last other remaining member being Dr. Savory, who died on February 2nd—the very day on which the first pages of this work were sent to press.

The first meeting of the staff was held at the hospital on May 11th, 1867, all the members being present except Dr. Burnham, and the staff organized with Dr. John O. Green as chairman, and Dr. Nathan Allen as secretary. Drs. Green, Allen, and Savory, were appointed a committee to prepare rules for the regulation of the board, and at the next meeting, on May 18th, these rules were submitted and adopted. Briefly stated they provided: (1) That the medical staff should be divided into two bodies, a consulting and an attending board; (2) that the annual meeting should be held on the first Monday in April of each year, and that quarterly meetings should be held on the first Mondays of July, October, and January; (3) that at the annual meeting a chairman and secretary should be elected by ballot for the following year, also the attending physicians at the hospital for the year, and that the secretary should submit a full report of the condition and success of the hospital for the preceding year. Several other details were provided for, but the above were the most important provisions. After the adoption of the rules and their approval by Sister Rose, who was then in charge of the hospital, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the year, and the same officers, viz., Dr. Green for chairman, and Dr. Allen for secretary, were elected. Dr. Plunkett was chosen to attend at the hospital for the next term, ending October 1st, 1867, and thus he has the honor of being the first attending physician, as well as that of being the only remaining member of the staff. The second attending physician was Dr. Gage, his term being from October 1st, 1867, to April 1st, 1868. At the annual meeting held in April, 1869, the arrangement which provided for a six months' term of service for the attending physician was discontinued, and a rule was enacted whereby the term of service was reduced to three months, making four attending physicians for the year. It may be mentioned that this arrangement remained in force from that date up to 1889. At this meeting it was also decided that the attending physician should have the privilege of nominating for his assistant some regular physician of the city, who, after his approval by the

medical board, should be recognized as one of the visiting physicians of the hospital for the term for which he had been nominated. As will be seen from the table found on another page, a large number of the medical faculty have thus served as assistants to the members of the regular staff.

For several years nothing of note took place in the history of the staff. The members held their regular quarterly and annual meetings, they visited the hospital whenever required, attended for consultations, or to perform operations whenever called upon, and the attending physicians attended more particularly to the needs of the institution during their respective terms of service. The first change in the composition of the staff occurred in January, 1873, when Dr. D. P. Gage sent in his resignation on account of ill health, and Dr. A. W. Buttrick was appointed to fill his place, thus making the first resignation and the first appointment. The following year Dr. Burnham resigned and Dr. G. H. Pillsbury was chosen in his place. In the fall of 1876 the first death of a member of the staff took place, that of David Wells, and at the meeting of the staff, on October 11th, a set of resolutions in honor of his memory were adopted, one of which read as follows :

"That in reviewing his connection with the hospital we bear testimony to his skill and fidelity in the treatment of patients; to his deep interest in the welfare of the institution, and to his uniform courtesy and honorable conduct on all occasions as a member of the staff."

The next resignation was that of Dr. Buttrick, on account of ill health. It was submitted at the meeting on January 5, 1880, and the place thus made vacant was filled by the appointment of Dr. C. M. Fisk. For the next four years no changes took place in the staff, but in December of 1883 Dr. John O. Green found it necessary, from old age and failing health, to tender his resignation. He had served as chairman of the staff since the organization sixteen years before, and his services had always testified the utmost devotion to the hospital. From his letter of resignation given below one may form an estimate of his character, and the admiration which he had for the institution with which he had thus been officially connected for sixteen years.

December 19, 1883.

*Sister Beatrice:—*

On the 5th of April, 1884, I shall have served sixteen years on the staff of St. John's Hospital and have completed sixty-two years of active duty in my profession in this city. I herewith tender to you my resignation. I do this from a sense of duty and not without

reluctance. The service requires the devotion of hours of every day, and the responsibility is great. Notwithstanding I feel (and I think the whole staff agree with me) that we have been amply repaid in witnessing the untiring devotion, the quiet cheerfulness, the thoughtful consideration, firmness and skill of yourself and the other sisters in the house. I cannot conceive of a greater charity than the taking of the sick from their miserable homes to the scrupulously clean wards and pure air of St. John's Hospital; where, independently of the strictly medical treatment, we see cures which would not be possible without their removal. Another source of gratification has been the perfect harmony, the unselfish devotion and ready co-operation of the staff in the various and often difficult and dangerous emergencies of their duty, which have cheered and lightened their labors of love. The witnessing of a Christian charity, administered as this is, so unostentatiously, speaks volumes for the faith which works by love. I shall always look back with grateful satisfaction to my connection with this house, and rejoice in its abundant prosperity.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN O. GREEN.

Such were the sentiments of the first chairman of the medical staff. At the annual meeting, on April 7th, 1884, a set of five resolutions were adopted, with a preamble, in which the valued services of Dr. Green were fully set forth, and as a further testimony of the esteem in which he was held by the members of the staff, they unanimously elected him an honorary member.

In the following year, January 5th, 1885, Dr. Joel Spalding sent in his resignation, and Drs. Allen, Savory, and Plunkett, the only remaining members of the original staff, were appointed to submit resolutions, which were adopted at the next meeting. At the annual meeting in April, 1887, Dr. Nathan Allen declined re-election as secretary, he having served in that capacity during the twenty years since the staff was organized, and Dr. C. P. Spalding was chosen secretary, a position, it may be added, which he has held ever since. Two years later, on June 8th, 1888, Dr. Allen sent in his resignation as a member of the staff, and on the same day Dr. Savory sent in his resignation. Both gentlemen were original members of the staff, and thus each had served twenty-one years and eight months. Dr. Savory had acted as chairman since the resignation of Dr. Green, in 1884, and in his letter of resignation he wrote as follows:

"In closing I will reiterate what I wrote to Sister Beatrice, that my advanced age, with its attendant infirmities, has compelled me, reluctantly, to take this step; that my relations with the staff, and with the Sisters, have always been pleasant and harmonious; that my interest in the hospital was never, at any time, stronger than

now, in view of the vast amount of relief it has afforded to the suffering sick, and that my sincere prayer is that its work may be fully appreciated by our community and secure the support it so richly deserves."

In Dr. Allen's letter of resignation he wrote :

" From a sense of duty I am constrained to send you my resignation as a member of the medical staff. No one should hold a public office with others unless he can equally share with them in its duties and responsibilities. Since our staff was organized, in 1867, five—Green, Wells, Burnham, Gage, and Spalding—have departed this life, towards whom I cherish the most tender recollections, and not an unpleasant word has ever passed between nurse, attendant, or patient and myself. After over twenty years it is painful for me to break away from so many kind friends and pleasant associations, but may we not be comforted with the thought of meeting our Divine Master in a better world where there are no separations."

Dr. Allen had been one of the most active members of the staff, and the care with which he compiled the annual reports, twenty of which he issued as already stated, bore ample testimony to his interest in the hospital. He labored hard to raise funds whenever needed, and his efforts to establish " Hospital Sunday," about a dozen years ago, are remembered to this day with heartfelt gratitude by those whose interest he tried to promote.

The resignation of Drs. Savory and Allen left only one member, Dr. Plunkett, of the original staff remaining, and at the annual meeting, in April, 1889, he was elected chairman, a position which he has held up to the present time. The services of the medical staff, it may be added, have not been confined to what might be termed the strict duties of their profession, for they have always been the warmest supporters and advocates of any measure tending to relieve the wants of the hospital and reduce the debts with which it has been, from time to time, encumbered. This was, perhaps, partly due to the fact that above and beyond all others they had daily practical evidence of the vast amount of good done by the institution, but it was also largely the outcome of that generous philanthropy which prompted them to devote their services to the poor and the needy. In the annual reports we find, time and again, that they set forth the services of the hospital and commended them to the consideration of the community. They suggested ways and means for raising needed funds, and they pointed with evident pride to any changes or improvements that had been made in the institution during the year. Thus, for instance, in the report for the year 1879, and again in 1880, we find them advocating the setting apart

of one Sunday in each year, to be known as Hospital Sunday, the purpose being to have a collection for the hospitals, and an appropriate sermon, at all the churches on that day. This idea of observing Hospital Sunday, it may be said, was very popular in England about that time. The idea was originated in Birmingham, England, about ten years before, and the work spread to Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, London, and other large cities, producing astonishing results as to the amount of money raised for the poor. The members of the staff have, in the same way, helped to make the various fairs and entertainments as successful as possible.

At the meeting on April 6th, 1891, the question was discussed as to the advisability of having a resident physician at the hospital, and the concensus of opinion seemed to be favorable to such a course, in view of the dimensions to which the hospital had attained, and the constant demands for medical service necessitated by the large number of patients. A committee of three, consisting of Drs. Plunkett, Gage, and Spalding, was appointed to consider the matter more fully, and report at a special meeting to be called later. At the meeting on June 1st, 1891, this committee made a favorable report, and Dr. Joseph F. Mulcahey was appointed to the position of resident physician. The selection was a good one, for Dr. Mulcahey has very acceptably filled a position which is at once one of much responsibility, and which calls for incessant labors.

The following table will show at a glance the names of the members who have served on the staff since its organization.

NAME.	Date of appointment.	Date of resignation.	Time on staff	
			Yrs.	Mos.
Dr. D. P. Gage*.....	May 5, 1867.	Jan. 6, 1873.	5	8
Dr. Walter Burnham*.....	May 5, 1867.	Oct. 6, 1873.	6	5
Dr. David Wells*.....	May 5, 1867.	April 6, 1874.	6	11
Dr. John O. Green*.....	May 5, 1867.	Jan. 7, 1884.	16	8
Dr. Joel Spalding*.....	May 5, 1867.	Jan. 5, 1885.	17	8
Dr. Chas. A. Savory*.....	May 5, 1867.	Jan. 7, 1889.	21	8
Dr. Nathan Allen*.....	May 5, 1867.	Jan. 7, 1889.	21	8
Dr. F. C. Plunkett†.....	May 5, 1867.	—	24	7
Dr. A. W. Buttrick.....	Jan. 6, 1873.	Jan. 5, 1880.	7	—
Dr. G. M. Pillsbury†.....	Oct. 6, 1873.	—	18	2
Dr. J. M. Gilman.....	April 6, 1874.	Died in 1890.	16	—
Dr. C. M. Fisk†.....	Jan. 5, 1880.	—	12	—
Dr. C. P. Spalding†.....	Jan. 22, 1884.	—	8	—
Dr. W. H. Leighton.....	Jan. 5, 1885.	April 4, 1887.	2	3
Dr. J. C. Irish†.....	April 4, 1887.	—	4	8
Dr. M. G. Parkert.....	Jan. 7, 1889.	—	3	—
Dr. L. Huntress†.....	Jan. 7, 1889.	—	3	—
Dr. G. E. Pinkham.....	April 5, 1889.	Oct. 14, 1890.	1	6
Dr. F. Nickerson†.....	April 5, 1889.	—	2	8
Dr. R. E. Bell†.....	Oct. 14, 1890.	—	1	2
Dr. W. P. Lawler†.....	Oct. 14, 1890.	—	1	2
Dr. Wm. Bass.....	April 5, 1889.	April 6, 1891.	2	—
Dr. J. A. Gaget.....	April 5, 1889.	—	2	8
Dr. C. A. Viles†.....	April 6, 1891.	—	2	9

\* Original staff. † Present members, with time of service counted to Jan. 1, 1892.

Of the original eight members of the staff seven have died, as already stated. Dr. Wells was the first to be called away, his death occurring in 1876. Dr. Gage died in 1877; Dr. Buttrick in 1882; Dr. Burnham in 1883; Dr. Green in 1885; Dr. Allen in 1889, and Dr. Savory in the early part of the present year. The table which follows gives the record of each member of the staff as attending physician at the hospital, also the names and terms of service of their assistants, for, as we have already seen, it was arranged at an early period in the history of the staff, that each member could nominate any regularly qualified physician as his assistant during that portion of the year for which he was attending physician. This table is carried down only to 1889, for in that year the staff was increased by the addition of two physicians and two surgeons, and the term of service for the attending physicians was reduced from three months to two. The appointment of a resident physician last year, made some further changes in this respect.

Year.	January to April.	April to July.	July to October.	Octob'r to January
1867		F. C. Plunkett ....	F. C. Plunkett....	D. P. Gage.
1868	D. P. Gage.....	F. C. Plunkett ....	F. C. Plunkett....	D. P. Gage.
1869	D. P. Gage.....	C. A. Savory.....	Joel Spalding.....	W. Burnham.
		*David Coggins.....	*J. M. Gilman.....	*Wm. Bass.
1870	Nathan Allen.....	J. O. Green .....	F. C. Plunkett....	David Wells.
	*M. G. Parker.....		*G. M. Pillsbury.....	*G. M. Pillsbury.
1871	D. P. Gage.....	C. A. Savory.....	Joel Spalding.....	W. Burnham.
		*W. H. Warren.....		*LeVeigh.
1872	Nathan Allen.....	J. O. Green.....	F. C. Plunkett....	David Wells.
	*Geo. C. Osgood.....	*A. W. Buttrick.....	Joel Spalding.....	*A. W. Buttrick.
1873	D. P. Gage.....	C. A. Savory.....	*Jas. McDonald.....	W. Burnham.
	*A. W. Buttrick.....		F. C. Plunkett....	A. W. Buttrick.
1874	Nathan Allen.....	J. O. Green.....	J. M. Gilman.....	G. M. Pillsbury.
	*G. C. Osgood.....	*V. P. Dillon.....	F. C. Plunkett....	J. M. Gilman.
1875	J. M. Gilman.....	C. A. Savory.....	J. M. Gilman.....	G. M. Pillsbury.
		*C. M. Fisk.....		
1876	Nathan Allen.....	J. O. Green.....	F. C. Plunkett....	J. M. Gilman.
1877	A. W. Buttrick.....	C. A. Savory.....	Joel Spalding.....	G. M. Pillsbury.
		*C. M. Fisk.....	*L. Huntress.....	*L. Huntress.
1878	Nathan Allen.....	J. O. Green.....	F. C. Plunkett....	*D. N. Patterson.
	*D. N. Patterson.....	*— Baker.....		J. M. Gilman.
1879	G. M. Pillsbury.....	C. A. Savory.....	Joel Spalding.....	Nathan Allen.
	*L. Huntress.....	*C. M. Fisk.....	*J. J. Sullivan.....	*Chas. F. Ober.
1880	G. M. Pillsbury.....	*C. P. Spalding.....	F. C. Plunkett....	J. M. Gilman.
		J. O. Green.....	*H. S. Johnson....	
1881	C. M. Fisk.....	C. A. Savory.....	Joel Spalding.....	Nathan Allen.
	*E. H. Hyde.....	*E. H. Hyde.....	*J. J. Sullivan.....	*D. N. Patterson.
1882	G. M. Pillsbury.....	J. O. Green.....	F. C. Plunkett....	J. M. Gilman.
	*H. P. Jefferson.....	*W. G. Eaton.....	*W. G. Eaton.....	Nathan Allen.
1883	C. M. Fisk.....	C. A. Savory.....	Joel Spalding.....	*H. S. Johnson.
	*C. P. Spalding.....	*W. G. Eaton.....	*J. J. Sullivan....	J. M. Gilman.
1884	G. M. Pillsbury.....	C. P. Spalding.....	F. C. Plunkett....	Nathan Allen.
	*H. P. Jefferson.....	*H. S. Johnson....	*H. P. Perkins....	*H. S. Johnson.
1885	C. M. Fisk.....	C. A. Savory.....	W. H. Leighton....	Nathan Allen.
	*H. S. Johnson....	*W. G. Eaton.....	*J. B. Field.....	*H. S. Johnson.
1886	F. C. Plunkett....	C. P. Spalding....	G. M. Pillsbury....	J. M. Gilman.
	*T. G. McGannon.....	*O. A. Willard....	*W. A. Johnson....	Nathan Allen.
1887	C. P. Spalding....	C. A. Savory.....	J. C. Irish.....	*J. A. Gage.
	*O. A. Willard....	*J. A. Gage.....	*G. J. Bradt.....	J. M. Gilman.
1888	F. C. Plunkett....	C. M. Fisk.....	G. M. Pillsbury....	*L. J. McDonough.
	*L. J. McDonough	*T. G. McGannon.		

\* Assistant to regular member of staff.

## CHAPTER XI.

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### THE FINANCES OF THE HOSPITAL.

SINCE St. John's Hospital opened its doors to the sick and injured of Lowell and vicinity it has never ceased to carry on its work of charity. For the past quarter century it has stood as the most conspicuous evidence of the humane and charitable disposition of the people of Lowell, for it is to this disposition that not only its origin, but its continuance is due. It has never been self-supporting, though it might have been if a rigorous policy of insisting upon the payment of obligations voluntarily assumed by patients had been followed. But, oftentimes, those who have been anxious to pay the small charges made for their care and support have found themselves unable to do so, and there has never been a desire to press them severely. Speaking in a large sense, it may be said that from the beginning one-third of the patients have been absolutely charity cases, from whom nothing whatever was received. Another third paid in part, but did not meet the entire cost of their maintenance; while the remaining third paid in full the charges made. These have always been of the most reasonable nature, as they are to-day. Patients are provided with comfortable rooms, well furnished, lighted and heated, with board, medical attendance and medicines, at prices that compare most favorably with the ordinary cost of living in the city. So great has been the purely gratuitous service of the hospital that an annual deficit has been unavoidable, and this has been met through the charitable gifts of the people of the city, either directly or through patronage of various entertainments given in its behalf. From the very outset the institution was placed under the pressure of pecuniary needs, for under the circumstances it could not possibly be self-supporting. It did not, like many similar institutions, start out with a large share of the world's wealth; it did not have endowments and legacies to contribute to its support, and, therefore, it became a continual struggle to make ends meet. One of the first projects devised for raising money for the hospital was the formation of a society which was called the St. John's Hospital Society. It was

organized and managed by some of the charitable men who had been connected with the institution from the outset, and the object was to get a number of persons together, who would not only contribute a certain subscription themselves, but would also collect from others who felt favorably disposed towards the hospital. It was fairly successful, and for a time it proved a valuable aid to the hospital. The society was approved by Bishop Williams, and certain spiritual benefits were attached to its membership. The following circular, issued in the summer of 1869, with the approval of the Bishop, will give a better idea of its scope and objects :

" This society has been formed for the purpose of furnishing to the meritorious poor of the city the benefits of St. John's Hospital. The means used will be the voluntary contributions of the benevolent. An annual contribution of one dollar is all that is asked. It will be received by committees in the different wards, who will call upon you for that purpose and pass it into the treasury at the end of every quarter. Larger contributions will be thankfully received from those who are able to give. There will be a monthly mass, on the first Monday of every month, celebrated for the members and benefactors of this society. Cases are constantly occurring in the different wards which call for the interposition of the charitable, and till now there has been no place where they could be taken care of. To those who think that such cases of misfortune should be hustled off at once to the Poor Farm, or remain subject to the casual charity of the passer-by, this circular is not addressed. We confine our benevolence to the meritorious poor. For those who are permanently reduced by their own crime or immorality, ample provision has been made by the city and state ; and however desirous we might be to assist them we cannot do so as long as honest poverty remains unprotected. The regulations require all applications for admission to the hospital to be made in the first instance to the chairman of the ward in which they live, who will vouch for the propriety of admitting the applicant. This society, if properly encouraged, will fill a void which has long been felt among the charities of Lowell, and we call upon all to aid us with the means to make it a permanent institution of the city."

The ward committees which were appointed in connection with the above, are as follows :

*Ward One*—James Collins, chairman, Henry Farrell, John McCarthy, Daniel J. Murphy, James McCarthy, John Cosgrove, Patrick Keyes, Wm. McElholm.

*Ward Two*—P. Cummiskey, chairman, John Ahern, Martin Morris, Michael Smith, J. F. McEvoy, Peter Riley, John Dolan, Patrick McEnany, Thos. Brennan, Patrick McElvany, Martin Giblin, John McEnany, John Devlin, Thos. Delaney, James Miles, John Brennan, John Brady.

*Ward Three*—Edward Sheehan, chairman, John McMahon, John Hughes, Mathew Donovan, Owen Riley, L. J. Smith, Owen Galleogly, James Owens, Michael McQuade, Patrick Flanagan, John Riley, John Cusack, John Quinn.

*Ward Four*—Terence Hanover, chairman, Philip Lynch, Michael Doyle, John O'Grady, Michael Corbett, Henry P. Morris, Joseph McQuade, Simon Cox.

*Ward Five*—Michael Hurley, chairman, John Lennon, James Marren, Patrick Lynch, Jeremiah Collins, Patrick Dempsey, Daniel Martin, Patrick Sherlock, Edward Sherlock, John Murphy, Wm. Smith, John Green, Edward Slattery, John Doherty, Samuel Corcoran, Joseph Hagan.

*Ward Six*—Bernard Riley, chairman, Lawrence Farley, Peter Smith, John McCann, John Fahey, Christopher Mooney, John King, Peter Cogan, Patrick Garrigan, P. J. Devine, Thos. Carolin, T. J. Garrigan, John Carolin, Owen Fox, Daniel O'Halloran.

During the time that this society remained in existence, it raised for the hospital, by various means, funds amounting in the aggregate to \$20,000, which may be considered quite a respectable sum. The great source of income in the early days, however, was the annual fair. These fairs were held with great regularity in the early days of the hospital, and they were carried out on a very extensive scale for those days, or even for to-day. To give an idea of what their character was and the amount of money realized from them the following four are taken as specimens:

FAIR HELD IN 1870.		FAIR HELD IN 1871.	
St. Vincent's Table,	\$161 04	Citizens' Table,	\$206 12
St. John's " . . .	167 14	St. John's Arch-Confraternity Table,	500 41
St. Andrew's " . . .	146 45	St. Peter's Choir Table, . . .	197 25
St. Joseph's " . . .	38 00	St. Vincent's " . . .	425 03
The Citizens' "	137 00	St. Peter's Sodality " . . .	157 60
Knights of St. Patrick's Table,	118 50	Hibernians' (No. 1) "	371 26
Y. M. C. Library Asso.	124 90	St. Vincent de Paul's Society Table,	778 39
St. Peter's Sodality "	131 45	St. John's Hospital Table, . . .	248 83
St. John's Hospital "	415 25	St. John's Rosary "	205 55
Benevolent Society "	128 00	Notre Dame Sodality "	346 58
St. Mary's "	108 46	St. Andrew's "	257 74
Notre Dame Sodality "	173 31	St. Patrick's "	87 90
Erina Temp. Institute "	109 00	Confectionery "	100 35
St. Patrick's Choir "	94 00	Refreshment "	478 65
St. John's Choir "	225 63	Stable of Bethlehem, . . .	58 60
St. Patrick's "	123 25	Grab Bag, . . .	8 64
Confectionery "	114 75	Wheel of Fortune, . . .	33 73
Refreshment "	139 83	Ticket Money, . . .	2,161 17
Guess Cake . . .	21 50	Donations, . . .	825 c8
Post Office, . . .	20 00	Sewing Machine, . . .	79 65
Stable of Bethlehem, . . .	67 39	Stove, . . .	174 00
Wheel of Fortune, . . .	85 34	Total, . . .	\$7,712 53
Shooting Gallery, . . .	17 25		
Sale of Tickets of Admission, . . .	1,487 28		
From the Harness, . . .	205 75		
From the Yardstick, . . .	335 00		
	\$4,895 47		

## FAIR HELD IN JAN., 1872.

St. Anne's Table, . . . . .	\$305 31
St. Vincent's " . . . . .	106 75
Immaculate Conception Temperance Table, . . . . .	130 83
Benevolents' Table, . . . . .	210 36
Young Men's " . . . . .	150 81
Hibernians' " . . . . .	318 40
Hospital " . . . . .	274 71
St. Patrick's " . . . . .	133 75
St. Augustine's " . . . . .	276 91
Citizens' " . . . . .	233 16
Knights of St. Patrick's Table, . . . . .	105 25
St. John's Rosary Table, . . . . .	163 22
St. Andrew's " . . . . .	172 37
Independent " . . . . .	68 65
St. Teresa's " . . . . .	200 15
St. Mary's " . . . . .	143 82
St. Rose's " . . . . .	213 69
St. Peter's Sodality " . . . . .	204 23
Confectionery " . . . . .	192 84
Refreshment " . . . . .	291 90
Voting on Horse, . . . . .	271 00
Voting on Butcher's Tools, . . . . .	49 50
Voting on Shoemaker's Tools, . . . . .	135 10
Shooting Gallery, . . . . .	38 25
Wheel of Fortune, . . . . .	10 30
Door Money, . . . . .	1,275 24
Donations, . . . . .	333 80
Receipts, . . . . .	<hr/> \$6,010 30

## FAIR HELD IN 1872.

General Committee Table, . . . . .	\$991 77
Ancient Order Hibernians, . . . . .	177 05
Knights of St. Patrick, . . . . .	85 00
St. Patrick's Table, . . . . .	262 75
St. Rose's " . . . . .	41 00
Married Ladies' Table, . . . . .	197 98
St. Francis de Sale's Table, . . . . .	95 25
Holy Family Table, . . . . .	213 70
Hospital " . . . . .	343 30
St. Andrew's " . . . . .	189 47
Independent " . . . . .	197 35
St. Anne's " . . . . .	127 25
Fair " . . . . .	105 26
Citizens' " . . . . .	209 19
St. Augustine's " . . . . .	174 53
St. Vincent de Paul's Society Table, . . . . .	546 26
Young Men's Table, . . . . .	278 58
Candy " . . . . .	186 62
Refreshment " . . . . .	101 00
Donations, . . . . .	155 06
Door Money, . . . . .	<hr/> 1,127 62
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> \$5,805 99
Use of Hall, . . . . .	\$325 00
Sundry Expenses, . . . . .	431 14
	<hr/> 756 14
Amount Cleared, . . . . .	\$5,049 85

These are not selected to show the largest amounts, for there have been several other fairs which realized greater sums. It will be readily understood that with the income from such splendid entertainments the Sisters were able to reduce the debt far more rapidly than was considered possible at the outset, and the result was extremely gratifying to themselves and their friends. For instance, at the close of the first fair given above, that held in 1870, the debt on the grounds and buildings, which had originally stood at \$45,650, was reduced to \$25,650—a magnificent showing in three years. At the close of the fair held in 1872, though other liabilities had been assumed in the meantime, the debt had been reduced to \$14,089.97; the fair held in 1873 reduced it to \$8,920.24, and so it went on until in 1882 the hospital was not only free from debt, but had a small surplus. In the management of these fairs the Sisters had the earnest co-operation of all classes in the community. In their statement published at the close of the fair in 1872, we find the following:

"Special thanks are due to the agent of the Bleachery for the loan of cloth for the tables; Messrs. French & Puffer for china and glass-ware; Costello Brothers for use of cooking stove; Messrs. Nichols and Benner Brothers for tables necessary for the refreshment room."

After the fair in 1873, they say :

"The Sisters tender their most grateful thanks to the ladies and gentlemen in charge of the arrangements, to the Lowell Cornet Band, to the Knights of St. Patrick, to the Young Men's Catholic Library Association, to the Hibernians and Benevolents, to the Holy Rosary and Notre Dame Sodalities, to Messrs. French & Puffer for the loan of China-ware, to the Lowell Bleachery for use of cloth, to Messrs. Woods, Sherwood & Co. for loan of castors, to Mr. Mack for use of stove, to Mr. Brooks for lumber for tables," etc.

In connection with the fair held in 1874 they say :

"The Sisters tender their most grateful thanks to the ladies and gentlemen in charge of the tables, to the Knights of St. Patrick, to the Y. M. C. L. Association, to the Sodalities of Notre Dame, St. Peter's and the Immaculate Conception Church, to French & Puffer for loan of China-ware, to the Lowell Bleachery, Woods, Sherwood & Co., and to Mr. Flynn, policeman, for gratuitous attendance."

In 1877 the report of the fair has the following :

"The Sisters return thanks to Mayor Stott, Alderman Wiggin, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Young Women's Home fair for many kindnesses shown as our fair opened, to Mr. McHugh's Orchestra and the Cornet Band, to Professor Bowler, Mr. Dempsey, and Mr. Turner of the Reform Club, to Alderman Stanley, French & Puffer," etc.

In 1878 the Sisters say :

"The Sisters of Charity in charge of St. John's Hospital take this method of gratefully thanking the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in the fair, to General Butler, who first called public attention to the fair, to the Boston choirs, to Messrs. O'Connor and Donahoe, Austin & Carlton, Mr. George W. Burgess for his generous donation of a range, to French & Puffer, and the different people who made donations."

From the above extracts it will be seen that no sectarian feelings entered into the spirit of these entertainments, and that all classes recognized the worth of the institution for whose benefit they were held. Indeed, this feature has been always most prominent in the history of the hospital, for all classes and creeds have found in it a connecting link, and no matter how they might differ in other respects, they were found working in harmony and good fellowship for St. John's Hospital. A good illustration was furnished in 1870, a few years after the institution was opened. It was in connection with an appeal issued by the Hospital Society already mentioned. This appeal enumerated the claims of the hospital on the generosity of the public, referred to its work, and the zeal and

devotion of the Sisters, and suggested a means of raising the debt by one dollar subscriptions, which would be collected by the members of the committees appointed in the different wards. Appended to this appeal we find the following endorsement signed by such men as J. P. Folsom, Addison Putnam, Robert Wood, Hocum Hosford, John A. Goodwin, Hapgood Wright, and John A. Buttrick :

“ We, the undersigned, recommend to the citizens of Lowell the appeal made in the foregoing pages to raise sufficient means to place St. John’s Hospital out of debt. This beneficent and unsectarian institution has been in existence over three years, and has elicited the approbation of all who have enjoyed its benefits, or witnessed the great good it has already accomplished. If this appeal is answered by our citizens generally we are assured the hospital would thereafter be self-sustaining, and rooms provided therein for all the poor sick of the city of every creed and condition, which would undoubtedly relieve the city of a large portion of the charges now paid every year for their care. We hope the gentlemen who have taken the matter in charge will meet with success.”

In 1885 Sister Superior Beatrice sent out an appeal which was distributed in circular form through the city, and also published in the daily press. In this appeal occurs the following :

“ Ever since its establishment the hospital has been dependent upon the generosity of the public for its support—it has never been self-supporting. Although conducted on strictly economical principles there is an annual deficit of from \$2,000 to \$3,000. The expenses are nominal, for neither the Sisters nor the members of the medical staff receive any monetary compensation for their labors. The hospital has had less city patients than usual, and while the amount received in compensation for the care of patients of that class, is in itself insignificant compared with the value of the service rendered, it assists very materially to swell the general revenue. The removal of the city patients has materially increased the number of purely charitable calls upon the institution. Many of the unfortunate sick shrink from the fancied disgrace of becoming inmates of the poor-house, and apply at the hospital for assistance. All such cases are carefully considered, and many are rejected, but in some cases it is necessary to accede to the prayers of the applicants in order that they may be relieved from the mental depression which is scarcely less injurious in its effects than bodily disease.”

Some three years ago, on Jan. 30th, 1888, a public meeting was called in Huntington Hall to organize a movement to raise the amount of debt on the hospital. It was opened by Joseph H. Dallagher, chairman of the committee on arrangements, and among the speakers were His Honor Mayor Palmer, Mr. Charles M. Williams, cashier of the Old Lowell National Bank; Rev. Michael

O'Brien, of St. Patrick's; Rev. J. L. Seward, of the Unitarian Church; Rev. Father Joyce, of the Immaculate Conception Church; Hon. F. T. Greenhalge; Rev. Dr. Chambre, of St. Anne's; Rev. George C. Wright, of the Ministry-at-Large; Rev. Smith Baker, of the First Congregational Church; Charles Cowley, Esq., and Editor Hugh F. Gillon. Letters of regret for inability to attend were read from Rev. Father Ronan, of St. Peter's; Rev. Henry T. Rose, of the John Street Congregational Church, and W. F. Salmon, but all of them expressed their heartiest approval of the objects of the meeting. There was no particular effort made to raise money at this meeting, but some voluntary donations were made, among them being the following: Rev. Father O'Brien, \$100; Rev. Father Joyce, \$100; Putnam & Son, \$100; J. L. Chalifoux, \$100. One of the plans suggested for raising money was to issue certificates at \$1.00 each, and several of them were sold at this meeting, but the meeting itself might be considered a failure, for the attendance was comparatively small. This very fact, however, only tended to make the movement in aid of the hospital all the more successful, for the smallness of the meeting seemed to make those people who naturally would be expected to be there, feel rather ashamed of themselves, especially from the fact that so many religious denominations, as represented in the speakers, had signified their intention of co-operating in the movement. The result was that what might be called a reaction set in, and within the next few weeks the Sisters were able to collect subscriptions amounting to over \$5,000 throughout the city. In connection with this meeting Rev. Father O'Brien promised an additional contribution of \$1,000, provided the sum of \$11,000 was raised within four months.

\* In 1888 a Ladies' Aid Society was organized for the purpose of aiding the hospital by arranging occasional entertainments and sociables. It organized with Miss Marietta Melvin as president; Miss Rosalia T. Burns as vice president; Sister Beatrice, treasurer, and Mrs. Dr. Vincelette, secretary. The society consisted originally of about one hundred ladies, all good workers, and all imbued with a spirit of helpfulness towards the hospital. The series of entertainments which they have arranged for the past three years have been most successful, both from a social and pecuniary point of view. There were four of these—a Rose Festival in 1888; an Orange Party, Feb. 26th, 1889; a Rainbow Party, Feb. 11th, 1890, and a Snow Festival, Feb. 4th, 1891. Each of these had features corresponding to the idea conveyed by the title. At the Rose Fest-

tival roses predominated, and a rose dance by children trained under the direction of Mr. James Bayles, was one of the most beautiful exhibitions ever given in Lowell. The Orange Party was noteworthy because it was the first occasion on which English-speaking and French-speaking people were brought together, in a large way, for the benefit of the hospital. The French-speaking ladies furnished the entertainment, which was very brilliant, and all the tables were served by delegations representing both tongues. The decorations of the hall were orange in color. At the Rainbow Party all the primary colors were profusely employed in decorations, and the effect was very fine. The Snow Festival brought out new ideas in arrangements in Huntington Hall, and many striking effects were employed. At all these entertainments varied programmes were given, to the general satisfaction of immense audiences. They were all very profitable, the last three especially, the expenses being kept at a low point, leaving as the net result a very comfortable sum for the hospital. The Orange Party yielded more than \$1,150, the expenses being only \$89.50. The Rainbow Party, at which the expenses were \$100.46, produced \$1,250, and the Snow Festival, which cost \$122, yielded \$1,300. Of course these sums included cash gifts, which were made in view of the festivals, but by far the larger proportion of the receipts was represented by the amount taken at the hall and for tickets of admission at twenty-five cents each. The festivals enlisted the services of a large corps of enthusiastic workers, and they were in all respects as enjoyable as they were profitable.

As already said, the ladies of the society are all excellent workers, and the hospital entertainments, especially, seem to call forth their best efforts. They are working to-day in behalf of the present bazaar with the same zeal as ever, and several of them, such as Mrs. John J. Donovan, Mrs. Dr. Plunkett, Mrs. Hugh F. Gillon, Mrs. Dr. Vincellette, and Mrs. Henry McDonald, are bearing a large share of the burden of the arrangements. The success of the entertainments just mentioned, has also been largely contributed to by the untiring efforts of Mr. Hugh F. Gillon, to whose charge the general arrangements in connection with them have been entrusted.

In speaking of those who have been prominent in arranging entertainments for the hospital, Miss J. J. Finn deserves special mention, for on more than one occasion she has exerted her talents in this line with remarkable success. One notable instance was in 1876. In that year Centennial celebrations were the rule all over

the country, and in Lowell a number of ladies got together and arranged what they called a "Centennial Tea Party." Miss Finn at once saw that this idea was one which might be utilized in another direction, and getting together a few of the more intimate friends of the hospital, she asked them why it would not be a good idea to arrange a Centennial *Coffee* Party for St. John's. Those whom she consulted saw no reason why it should not, and arrangements were at once commenced, which resulted in the Coffee Party of 1876—one of the prettiest entertainments given for the hospital for many years. In order to make it as successful as possible, six ladies were assigned to each ward, and each of them pledged herself to raise a certain amount. At the party, the ladies wore black dresses, white aprons, and Normandy caps, presenting a pretty appearance; and the whole affair was a pronounced success, both financially and as a social occasion. Miss Finn was also largely instrumental in arranging for the operetta of "*Pinafore*," which was presented in Huntington Hall early in 1881, by the choir of St. Augustine's Church, South Boston, under the direction of J. G. Lennon, the organist.

Among the several other entertainments held for the hospital might be mentioned two lectures by General Butler, one delivered at the time when he was entering upon his gubernatorial career, and the other, five or six years ago. The General had always a great regard for the work of the Sisters of Charity, as the extract from his work in another chapter abundantly proves, and he was willing to help those of St. John's whenever possible. The last lecture was delivered in the early part of 1887, and he took for his subject, "The Part Massachusetts Took—the First in the War of the Rebellion." If space would allow mention might be made of many other generous benefactors of the hospital in past years, in addition to those mentioned in the foregoing pages. There are many noble men and women in the city, of every class and of every creed, who make their annual offering to the hospital as regularly as the seasons come and go. There is, for instance, Mr. Thomas Downing, of Broadway, who makes an annual gift of \$100, and even this has not been the extent of his generosity, for he has placed a permanent pension fund at the disposal of the Sisters, from which the hungry have been fed and the naked clad many and many a time. Mrs. John Nesmith, Mrs. Tappan Wentworth, and Mrs. Drach, of Bartlett Street, send supplies of choice fruits to the hospital every year, and Mrs. Daniel S. Richardson gives large donations of jellies.

There are many others who are equally generous. Only a few months ago a certain gentleman gave a contribution of \$50 in memory of the late Dr. Joel Spalding, but with the proviso that his name should not be made public.

In order to give an idea of the total amount of money raised for the hospital since its opening, and also show how it has been expended, the following table has been prepared expressly for this work. It is, of course, impossible to give detailed statements for each item for such length of time, for apart from the labor it would involve in hunting up all sorts of cash and account books for the past twenty-five years, such a detailed account would take up as many pages as this work contains altogether. But a good general idea may be obtained from the accompanying statement of the amount of money raised from the various sources, and persons can see that all of it has been expended to the best possible advantage.

## RECEIPTS.

Proceeds of fairs, held annually from 1867 to 1874, and every other year from 1874 to 1882,	\$79,283 43
Received for patients' board and sundry other sources, from opening of hospital,	\$179,000 00
Received from city for patients, in twenty-five years,	<u>33,241 22</u>

212,241 22

## LOANS.

For the first brick building, in 1868,	\$20,000 00
For the annex, in 1884,	10,000 00
For finishing annex, in 1886,	2,000 00
For purchasing the Farley estate, in 1888,	<u>6,500 00</u>

38,500 00

## LEGACIES.

1877, Feb. 2d, J. Mahoney's estate, per John F. McEvoy,	\$100 00
1882, Oct. 23rd. Mary Garvey's estate,	550 00
1883, Dec. 1st, John Kelley's estate, per Luther F. Sheppard,	2,039 94
1885, Oct. 20th, Annie Mooney's estate,	100 00
1886, Feb. 19th, John F. McEvoy's estate, per C. M. Williams,	2,500 00
1886, June 16th, Abby Martin's estate, per. Rev. William O'Brien,	50 00
1886, June 21st, Michael Brennan's estate,	50 00
1886, Aug. 28th, Eliza Murphy's estate	170 00
1889, June 14th, Robert Dawson's estate,	100 00
1889, Nov. 22d, Catherine Preston's estate, per John J. Hogan,	250 00
1890, Feb. 13th, Mary Torpey's estate, per John Marren,	50 00
1890, April 19th, Mary Fee's estate, per Francis Fee,	100 00
1891, Nov. 14th, Ellen Green's est., per C. M. Williams,	<u>1,292 73</u>

7,352 67

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

Centennial Coffee Party, in 1876,	\$442 33
Operetta, "Pinafore," in 1881,	<u>364 82</u>

807 15

Organized through the Ladies' Aid Society:		
Rose Festival, in 1888,	. . . . .	\$321 86
Concert, in 1888, arranged by Prof. P. P. Haggerty,	. . . . .	276 00
Orange Party, in 1889,	. . . . .	1,150 00
Rainbow Party, in 1890,	. . . . .	1,250 00
Snow Festival, in 1891,	. . . . .	1,300 00
		\$4,297 86

## FUNDS RAISED BY SOCIETIES.

Matthew Temperance Institute, in support of a bed,	. . . . .	\$1,132 73
Burke Temperance Institute, entertainment held in 1891,	. . . . .	132 20
Catholic Union, from various entertainments,	. . . . .	898 18
		2,163 11
Various other entertainments, held at different times,	. . . . .	2,521 18
Total amount raised by the Hospital Society,	. . . . .	20,000 00
Proceeds from the sale of medicine,	. . . . .	7,146 13
Total receipts in twenty-five years,	. . . . .	\$374,312 08

## EXPENDITURES.

Original cost of grounds and buildings included in the Livermore property,	. . . . .	\$12,500 00
Repairs on Old Yellow House,	. . . . .	3,000 00
Building the first chapel,	. . . . .	2,100 00
Cost of the first brick building,	. . . . .	23,150 00
Cost of furniture,	. . . . .	1,500 00
Cost of annex, in 1882,	. . . . .	27,561 51
Cost of Farley property, in 1888,	. . . . .	6,500 00
Repairs at various times,	. . . . .	13,400 00
		\$89,711 51
Groceries in twenty-five years,	. . . . .	29,938 92
Marketing in twenty-five years,	. . . . .	29,664 33
Fuel in twenty-five years,	. . . . .	25,306 02
Furniture in twenty-five years,	. . . . .	12,803 12
Medicine in twenty-five years,	. . . . .	7,710 80
Wages in twenty-five years,	. . . . .	20,175 59
Interest,	. . . . .	16,329 10
Improvements of various kinds,	. . . . .	13,321 40
Bedding, linnens, etc.,	. . . . .	45,220 00
Approximate amount expended on charity patients in twenty-five years,	. . . . .	52,125 00
Sundry expenses in the various departments of hospital work,	. . . . .	30,000 00
Amount paid on the various loans,	. . . . .	27,000 00

Total expenditures in twenty-five years, . . . . . \$399,305 79

Perhaps one of the first things which the reader will notice is the small sum received for city patients. For an institution which has held such relations to the city as St. John's has, \$33,241.22 in twenty-five years seems insignificantly small. Only \$1,329 a year on an average, in support of a city hospital! For, if the subject is considered in its proper light, St. John's, if not in name the city hospital, has in reality fulfilled all the functions which the city might expect from such an institution. Whenever an accident occurs in the city, provided the victim is not connected with any of the corporations, he or she is at once taken to St. John's Hospital.

In fact, there is no other place to which to take cases of this kind, so that if there be any persons who are disposed to question the statement made above—that St. John's has filled the place of a city hospital—the question should suggest itself, What the city would have done with such cases if St. John's Hospital did not exist. Why, it should immediately build an institution of its own, and St. John's has thus, by discharging the same functions, taken the place of that institution. A glance at the record book at the ambulance shed should convince the most skeptical on this point, for the list shows that the large majority of all cases, and almost all the accident cases, are taken to St. John's Hospital.

In looking over the table of finances a great many will doubtless be surprised at the small amount received for legacies—only a little over \$7,000 in twenty-five years. Why, it does not average \$300 a year. It shows a lamentable want of philanthropy in a class of people who could well afford to be generous. The table shows one feature, however, and one which stands out very clearly in all the affairs of the hospital, namely, that the closer people are brought to the institution, and the more of its workings they see, the more they appreciate the value of the service which it renders to the community. Thus, of the persons whose bequests are given in the table about seventy-five per cent. were patients and died there, and of the remainder the majority had been patients there at some time in their lives. In one or two cases the testators had not experienced the benefits of the institution themselves, but had seen or heard what it had done for others. A remarkable instance of this kind was that of John A. Kelley, who, at his death in 1883, made the hospital residuary legatee of his estate. Kelley had never been in the hospital; he was not even of the same religious denomination as the Sisters, so that his bequest was all the more remarkable. It appears that in reading the newspapers he was impressed with the number of accidents recorded from time to time, and still more so on finding so many of them end, as they do to-day, "the sufferer was taken to St. John's Hospital." He began to inquire from his fellow workmen, at Andrews & Wheeler's marble works, where he was employed, what sort of an institution St. John's Hospital was. His companions, who knew something about St. John's, would reply, "Oh, it is a place where the sick and injured are taken in and nursed until they are well." "Who have charge of the place?" "The Sisters of Charity." "Who are the Sisters of Charity?" "They are a religious body belonging to the Catholic

Church, whose mission it is to care for the poor." "Do they take in anybody but Catholics?" "They take in everybody, no matter what his creed is, if he is in want." "Would they take me in if I got sick to-morrow?" "Yes, they would, and take the same care of you as if you were a cardinal." "Who pays them?" "The patients, if they are able. If not, they don't ask them, but try to raise the expenses among the charitable public."

Kelley was known to have had several such conversations with his fellow-laborers until he got quite interested in St. John's, and he told them that when he died he would remember it. And he did, for with the exception of what he left a brother and sister he left it the residue of his property. It was the largest legacy ever given to the hospital, with the exception of that left by John F. McEvoy. The latter left \$2,500, but the gift was dearly purchased with his life, for in him the hospital lost one of its staunchest friends. In addition to the above, there are at least two other bequests which have been made in favor of the hospital, but as the money has not been actually received by the Sisters it could not be included in the above. One of them is a bequest of \$500 made by the late John O'Hearn, who died in April of last year; and another is that of a gentleman who died a few years ago in another part of the state, and who willed that the residue of his property should be equally divided among the houses of the order in the state. The property has not yet been settled up, so that the Sisters do not yet know what will be realized from the "Topsfield Estate," as they call it.

Under the head "Sundries" are classed various items of expenditure, which, as already said, could not be classified without a great expenditure of time and labor. Thus there are expenses for water and tax rates, telephone charges, clothing, travelling expenses, stationery and postage, and a thousand and one other expenses rendered necessary in such an establishment. Some of these items amount to something considerable in twenty-five years. For instance, the water tax may seem insignificant in itself, but at \$100 a year it amounts in the aggregate to \$2,500 in twenty-five years, and so on with various other items. While on the subject of finances it may be remarked that in all the houses of the order, the superior must furnish a statement at the close of the financial year, giving a full account of the amount of funds raised during the year, and showing how every cent was disposed of. This is only a part of the rigid discipline which is exacted in the management of all the institutions belonging to the order.

## CHAPTER XII.

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### THE SILVER JUBILEE.

HAVING regard to the fact that the present work was undertaken as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the hospital, it can hardly be considered out of place to devote the present chapter to a review of the movement which has led to that celebration. Primarily it might be considered as one of the periodical appeals to the charity of the public, necessitated by the condition of the hospital, but in many respects it differs from any of the previous movements for the relief of the hospital. As we have seen, the burden of debt has clung to it almost without intermission from the beginning. In the early days of the institution, however, fairs, managed on a grand scale, were a source of large revenue, but of late years the deficit has been provided for by entertainments of a less elaborate and less profitable nature. During the past few seasons an annual festival of one night, and entertainments on St. Patrick's and Thanksgiving days, have been the extent of the hospital's direct appeals to the public. When it is considered that the ordinary receipts from charges do not exceed \$8,000 a year, while the outgo is about \$12,000, it is not surprising that the calls for aid made by these occasional entertainments, have not been sufficiently productive to enable the management to end the year free from debt. Therefore the debt which encumbers the hospital at present includes, besides \$18,000 represented by permanent improvements, \$7000 of floating obligations, the result of annual deficits. During the twenty-five years of its useful history there have been various efforts to provide for its pecuniary wants, and several of them have been noticed in the foregoing pages. And here a word may be said about a certain class of people who are disposed to find fault with everything in this world, and with St. John's Hospital among the rest. How often have we heard some people say, "Oh, St. John's people are always begging. They are never out of debt, and they don't want

to be. If Sister Beatrice got enough money to-morrow to clear the hospital from debt, she would start another wing on the hospital, or enlarge the Out-Patient Department, or do something else which would place the institution in debt as deeply as ever." And another of these croaking pessimists will rejoin : " Yes, and after all you do for them you cannot get one in there when you want to. My great-grandmother was laid up with lumbago some time ago and I wanted to send her there to get rid of her, but they told me the place was full."

These people never think for a moment how inconsistent and illogical their remarks are. With regard to the extensions and improvements, any fair-minded man will say, all honor and credit to Sister Superior Beatrice, and certainly if there is one to whom the thanks of the community are preëminently due for earnest, self-sacrificing labors, she is that person. She has endeavored to make the institution keep march with the progress of the times, and all the improvements and alterations undertaken have been absolutely necessary. Why, if there had been no alterations or improvements we should have only the Old Yellow House to the present day. Even with all that has been done there is not enough, and if the hospital were enlarged to double its present capacity, its resources would still be heavily taxed. And such a change is coming, for the hospital can no more stand still than any other department of human progress. Those people who will say they cannot get patients into the hospital, are by their very words furnishing an argument for its extension at the very time when they are declaiming against such a policy. The debt which the community owes to Sister Beatrice is a heavy one, for few could have managed the institution, under such depressing circumstances, with the same success, and nothing but her marvelous executive ability, and rare good judgment could enable her to accomplish such a task. Her labors have been of the most self-sacrificing character, ever in the interest of the public, for whatever is done, is done for the community at large. The hospital, with all its improvements, belongs to the people ; the Sisters may come and go, but the hospital will remain, so that instead of finding fault as a few people do, they should feel proud of having such a progressive institution, under such a progressive, and at the same time conservative, manager. They should be proud of the work which the institution has accomplished within the last quarter of a century, for it is worthy of all credit. In the following table, which has been prepared with much care and labor from the annual re-

ports, the reader will see at a glance what the character of the work has been :

Year ending April 1st.	Whole number pa-tients admitted.	Discharged.			Died.	Charity pat'nts.		Per centage of char-ity patients.	Approximate cost of charity patients.
		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.		Wholly sup-ported.	Partially sup-ported.		
1868	120	52	35	—	17	30	25	45.8	\$ 825
1869	169	99	36	13	10	45	41	50.9	1,290
1870	207	145	31	3	19	59	62	58.4	1,815
1871	234	139	39	15	31	43	66	46.5	1,635
1872	296	198	46	18	34	51	58	36.7	1,635
1873	290	207	50	12	31	57	42	34.1	1,485
1874	307	213	45	12	31	77	48	40.7	1,875
1875	272	155	38	4	35	75	40	42.2	1,725
1876	256	120	41	8	39	45	43	34.3	1,320
1877	218	98	38	5	25	36	31	30.7	1,005
1878	253	96	68	12	21	47	40	34.3	1,305
1879	271	121	34	5	36	41	55	35.4	1,440
1880	241	105	39	25	30	44	40	34.4	1,260
1881	252	154	41	17	36	64	54	46.8	1,770
1882	288	144	55	21	60	60	50	38.2	1,650
1883	312	140	68	15	58	59	70	41.3	1,935
1884	293	166	43	5	42	36	52	30.0	1,320
1885	274	110	67	13	47	34	70	38.0	1,560
1886	220	108	45	21	21	50	47	44.0	1,455
1887	268	119	60	12	44	44	49	34.7	1,395
1888	390	189	94	31	53	54	119	44.3	2,595
1889	412	205	87	29	52	178	129	74.5	4,605
1890	484	251	101	22	74	202	142	71.0	5,160
1891	574	318	104	23	66	182	195	65.6	5,655
Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, '91	432	241	126	16	52	141	153	68.0	4,410
	7333	3803	1431	357	969	1754	1721	47.3	\$52,125

As to the actual workings of the hospital, and the character of its management, no better tribute can be paid than to quote from a recent contribution of an honored ex-mayor of the city, Hon. John J. Donovan, to a local newspaper :

"A visit to the hospital cannot fail to make a marked impression, even upon those who go with pre-conceived views, inimical mayhap, by a want of familiarity with it, or possibly through a difference in religious views. On this point I will simply state that the question of faith is not relevant, for while under the auspices of a religious order, still, in the application of their mission in hospital service, race and creed are absolutely ignored. Christian, Hindoo or Mohammedan, it matters not, all are God's children, subject to the same ills and susceptible to the same influences. The only question which can be considered is, do the applicants require treatment or shelter? This answered, then indeed is made manifest the work of the Samaritan. It is only when the shadows of life shorten and death, the healer of all, makes manifest its approach that the good Sisters, realizing that the earthly ministrations avail not, will, if the patient be a Catholic, see to it that an opportunity is afforded to comply with such rights as their religion will dictate. This is indeed Catholic treatment in the proudest and fullest interpretation of the word, and as such this worthy charity, St. John's Hospital, appeals to all who recognize a common 'Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.'

"These Sisters, devoting their lives to the noblest of all callings, do not under their vow of poverty, receive a single farthing, simply food and raiment, and when worn out devoting their lives ministering to others, and incapacitated for further labor, they retire to the parent house at Emmetsburg, Md., there to await the final summons and render to Him who died for mankind, the record of their earthly stewardship. Few, very, very few, ever obtain a respite from their labor; in far the greater number of cases, they pass away at their post of duty."

The movement which has culminated in the approaching celebration, might be said to have its origin in the proceedings of the St. Patrick's Day convention which was held in Jackson Hall, on Feb. 2nd, 1891. For several years it had been the invariable practice to bring up the St. John's Hospital matter at the convention as surely as the time for holding it came around, and though there were many who held, and with some degree of truth, that strictly speaking, no business except that pertaining to the observance of St. Patrick's Day, could properly be introduced into the proceedings, yet either from force of habit, or because it was a subject in which all the delegates were interested, the St. John's Hospital question came up annually and became one of the standing

orders of the day, or rather of the night. Of course there was a laudable desire on the part of the managers of the hospital to take advantage of the one great occasion which brought together representatives of all the societies which would naturally be supposed to take an interest in the institution, but though the question could always be relied upon to get a favorable hearing in the convention, and though resolutions to do this, that, and the other, would be passed with acclamation, and committees would be appointed to carry those resolutions into effect, yet in the majority of cases those committees and resolutions died from inanition, and were heard of no more until resurrected at the next annual convention. In last year's convention, when the matter was brought up, as usual, one gentleman said: "We see this question brought up every year, but nothing comes of it. I know gentlemen who have made a life-long reputation for oratory, on this one question, on this floor, but all they do is the talking—they never try to carry the talk into effect."

Such was the state of feeling in the convention last year, when it was voted by the convention, "that the chairmen of the delegations be appointed a committee to devise some means of wiping off the debt of St. John's Hospital." The committee went to work with some show of bravery, for it was necessary that a few meeting, at least, should be held before the members would disband for another year, and it was decided that they should meet in the Irish Benevolents' Hall, on Sunday, February 15th. The appointed day arrived, and of seventeen societies represented in the convention ten were represented at this meeting, as follows: Benevolents, Divisions 2, 11, 8, and 28, A. O. H., Irish National League, Holy Name Society of St. Patrick's, Young Men's Catholic Institute, Branch 1 of St. Patrick's Alliance, and St. Patrick's Temperance Society. The meeting organized with John Doherty as president, and P. J. O'Brien as secretary, and there was a general discussion on the best means of raising funds for the hospital. Some of the projects talked of were a charity ball, a course of lectures, a Fourth of July picnic, and a stereopticon exhibition, but nothing definite was decided upon, and the meeting adjourned till the following Sunday, it being voted to send invitations, in the mean time, to several other societies in the city to send delegates to the said meeting.

At the next meeting there was some further talk on the ways and means of raising funds, and one of the forms of entertainment which seemed to be most in favor was a coffee party, so much so that a committee consisting of M. J. Sexton, John A. O'Hearn,

and Thomas Cox, was appointed to consider the feasibility of such a plan. By this time, however, the original committee — that appointed at the convention, seemed to have come to the conclusion that it had done as much work as was sanctioned by custom, for we hear of it no more. A few attempts were made to get meetings in the hall of the Benevolents Society, but they failed. The committee of three just mentioned, finding it impossible to get the principal committee to act, recommended to Sister Beatrice the advisability of issuing a direct appeal to the societies, and try to induce them to send delegates to a convention to be called at a later date. The appeal was sent out, and it elicited a fairly generous response. A few preliminary meetings of the newly elected delegates were held, but the first one at which any important business was transacted, was that held in Hibernian Hall, Market Street, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2nd, 1891. There was a large representation of both Irish and French societies, and the latter feature was considered an especially noteworthy one, inasmuch as the two classes had seldom been brought together for such a purpose in previous years. In fact it may be said that much of the success of the present movement is due to the hearty co-operation of the French societies, loyally supported by the French portion of the community. At this meeting John A. O'Hearn presided, and enthusiastic addresses were made by Hon. Jeremiah Crowley, J. L. Chalifoux, James J. O'Sullivan, O. E. Jaques, M. J. Sexton, Dr. Dwyer, Edward Gallagher, Edward F. Slattery, Wm. E. Stafford, and several others. On the suggestion of Mr. Chalifoux it was decided to appoint a committee of six, one from each ward, together with two ladies-at-large, to bring in a committee of eighteen, chosen from the best workers in the city, for the purpose of framing a programme for raising funds. This committee was made up as follows: Ward One, Hilaire Dozois; Ward Two, Joseph Dallagher; Ward Three, Edward Gallagher; Ward Four, J. L. Chalifoux; Ward Five, Jeremiah Crowley; Ward Six, J. J. Gaynor; ladies-at-large, Mrs. Henry McDonald and Mrs. W. A. Caisse. This committee of eighteen met in the Citizens' committee room, on Thursday evening, Aug. 13th, J. L. Chalifoux presiding and J. J. Gaynor acting as secretary, and it was decided to recommend to the convention the holding of a ten days' festival immediately before Lent of 1892, this being considered the best plan for raising funds, more especially having regard to the fact that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the hospital would occur about that time. The committee also voted to recommend

the appointment of a committee of one hundred to take full charge of all the arrangements for the contemplated festival.

At the meeting on Sunday, September 13th, a permanent organization was formed with Mr. J. L. Chalifoux as president, John A. O'Hearn as vice-president, J. J. Gaynor as secretary, and Albert Pelletier as assistant secretary. The latter resigned his position at a meeting held shortly after, and Mr. Michael McQuade was elected to take his place. At this meeting also a nominating committee of fifteen was appointed to bring in a list of the various committees required to carry on the work. This committee immediately retired, and in a short time it announced through its secretary, Miss Agnes Donoghue, a list of committees on finance, printing and advertising, refreshments, music, entertainments, and all the various other details. The committee also recommended that a table be set apart for each of the parishes in the city, Mrs. Henry McDonald being given general charge of arranging the tables, and other side departments that might be considered necessary. In order to interest the societies as much as possible, Hon. John J. Donovan, Hon. Jeremiah Crowley, Benjamin Lenthier, J. H. Guillet, and L. J. Smith, were appointed a rallying committee to appear before their meetings and address them on the subject. At this meeting also, the "committee of one hundred" and the convention were merged into one body, which took charge of all the subsequent proceedings. The arrangements might now be said to have been well under way, and they were still further perfected at the meetings which were held at frequent intervals during the following months. The committee was very fortunate in its choice of a chairman in Mr. Chalifoux, for he brought to the work that rare executive ability and business method for which he is remarkable, and his presence at the head of affairs had also a tendency to make the Irish and French societies work together all the more harmoniously. The interest of the public seemed to be awakened from the time when the arrangements began to take permanent form, and generous donations were received from all quarters. One of the first gifts was a lot of land, one thousand square feet, on Parker Avenue, given by Percy Parker, Esq., of the Street R. R., and Hon. John J. Donovan gave another lot of land in the same locality. On the former it was decided to build a cottage, and to offer the house and land as the principal prize in the sale of season tickets. A building committee, consisting of James Marren, John Doherty, Michael Gookin, J. J. Cluin, and P. A. O'Hearn, with some others

who were afterwards added, was appointed to look after the building, and in a few weeks a pretty seven-room cottage was built on the lot. It was erected with remarkable rapidity, and most of the materials were donated, among those so contributing being Amasa Pratt, \$100, and Burnham & Davis, A. L. Brooks, W. H. Wiggin, and A. L. Bateman, \$25 each, and the firms of Spalding & Co., A. L. Kittredge & Co., and C. B. Coburn & Co., also made generous donations. The house and lot were then offered as the capital prize on the season tickets, and Mr. Donovan's lot of land, together with a gold watch, was offered as the prize for the person selling the largest number of season tickets. This created quite a lively contest and a healthy rivalry among the societies interested in the bazaar, among the leaders being the St. Jean Baptist, the largest among the French societies, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, whose members have worked hard for the success of the bazaar from the beginning of the movement.

The original arrangement of the tables was one for each parish, but subsequently the two French parishes were joined into one under the charge of Mrs. Belle-Isle. Of the others, St. Patrick's was placed in charge of Mrs. Dr. Plunkett; St. Peter's in charge of Miss Margaret A. Gallagher; Immaculate Conception Church in charge of Miss Maggie C. Sullivan; St. Michael's in charge of Miss Rose A. Dowd, and the Sacred Heart Parish in charge of Miss Sarah F. Gildea. The full list of the parish committees with the names of donors is as follows:

#### ST. PATRICK'S PARISH TABLE.

Mrs. Dr. F. C. Plunkett, *President*.

Mrs. John J. Donovan, Mrs. John H. Morrison, Mrs. Edward B. Quinn, Mrs. John Lennon, Mrs. Timothy O'Brien, Mrs. John H. Coffey, Mrs. Patrick Gilbride, Mrs. John J. Hogan, Mrs. Constantine O'Donnell, Mrs. John L. Barry, Mrs. Chas. Williams, Mrs. Daniel Crowley, Mrs. Joseph Green, Mrs. Robert D. Grant, Mrs. Calvert, The Misses J. J. Finn, Kate Paulint, Katie Keyes, Josephine Cunniskey, Catherine Cunniskey, Delia O'Brien, Libbie O'Brien, Margie Marren, Mary Marren, S. Deupsey, Nellie Murphy, Nora Murphy, and J. M. Kenny.

Children's Department—Misses Sadie Donovan, Annie Dempsey, Clotilde Delaney, Alice Keyes, Fannie F. Plunkett.

#### DONATIONS.

Painting..... Sisters Notre Dame "Prieux-Dieu" or Kneeling Bench, John Welch  
Lady's writing desk...Mrs. Edw. B. Quinn

Passage ticket to or from Europe.

James F. O'Donnell  
Lady's gold watch, Dr. Stephen J. Johnson  
Hawk-Eye camera ..... Joseph Plunkett  
Elegant Wilton rug ..... Mrs. John Lennon  
French china tea set, Mrs. Timothy O'Brien  
Banquet lamp ..... Mrs. Patrick Lynch  
Beautiful screen ..... Mrs. Calvert  
Boy's suit ..... Mrs. Joseph L. Chalifoux  
Lady's jewelled ring ..... Mrs. Rob't D. Grant  
Very valuable gold-headed cane,  
A Boston firm through Joseph Plunkett  
Silk hand-painted toilet set.

Miss Maggie Roarke  
Safety bicycle for boys, Dr. F. C. Plunkett

#### ST. PETER'S PARISH TABLE.

Margaret A. Gallagher, *President*  
Rose E. McVey, *Vice-President*.

Assistants—Misses Lizzie Ryan, Nellie O'Connor, Nellie Noonan, Sarah Conlon, Julia Rogers, Mary E. Egan, Annie Farley, Alice Lee, Grace Donovan and Grace Marren.

## DONATIONS.

Crayon of Fr. Ronan,	
" " Fr. McKenna	
Book ease,	Gookin Bros.
Toilet set,	Kinsella Bros.
Boy's suit of clothes,	Putnam & Son
Willow rocker,	Mrs. Jas. Roark
Whip,	Fay Bros.
Marble top table,	Peter Davey
Tea set,	Miss Nellie O'Connor
Willow rocker,	Miss Nellie Noonan
Rug,	Offutt & Whittaker
Slumber robe,	Miss Sarah Conlon
Chest of tea,	Chas. H. O'Donnell
Easy chair,	E. M. Cotter
Rope table,	Miss Sarah Cluin
Picture,	John Martin
Sofa pillow,	Miss Annie Slavin
Willow chair,	Miss Kate Coulson
Rogers' group,	Ed. J. Farley
Doll,	Miss Sarah Cahill
Order for a hat,	Miss Mary Brady
Ostrich feathers,	Mrs. Charon
China jar,	Miss Mary Maguire
Rose jar,	Miss Minnie Hill
Orange spoons,	Miss Molle Carmichael
Lemonade set,	Miss Lizzie Maguire
Wedding cake,	Peter Watson
Miniature house,	J. L. Chalifoux
Meerschaum pipe,	J. G. Duffy
Viaticum case,	Miss Lizzie Kelley
Tub of butter,	Andrew Devine
Box of cigars,	Jas. Kelty
Doll,	E. M. Cotter
and numerous small articles.	

## IMMACULATE CONCEPTION TABLE.

Miss Maggie C. Sullivan, *President.*

Aids—Miss B. McQuade, Miss Katie Duffey, Mrs. R. B. Allen, Mrs. J. J. Gaynor, Miss Mary Gregg, Mrs. J. J. Cluin, Misses Nora Lynch, M. White, Katie Quinn, Nora T. Sheehan, Jennie O'Neil, A. Cavanaugh, M. Dacey.

## DONATIONS.

Oak table,	Peter Davey
Doll bride,	Miss Katie Quinn
Chair,	Mrs. Thomas Holland
Box of cigars,	T. F. Molloy
Pitcher,	Mrs. Murray
Piano cover,	A. Stevens
Musie rack,	Austin & Co.
Chair,	Michael McQuade
Easel,	J. J. Gaynor & Co.
Crayon portrait, Rev. Father Joyce, O.M.I.	
China set,	Mrs. Thomas Costello
Picture,	Mrs. James Dolan
Bed spread,	Miss M. White
Lady's hat,	Rose Jordan
Table cover,	O'Donnell & Gilbreath
Painting,	Miss Katie Smith
Water set,	Mrs. Patrick Kelley
Picture,	Mrs. William Lawler
Gold ring,	Mrs. Daniel Driscoll
Bed spread,	A. G. Pollard & Co.
Silver watch,	J. D. Grant
Cloek,	Michael Gookin
Brass urn and teapot,	Mrs. J. E. Drury
Silver eake basket,	Mrs. J. J. Cluin
Three pair slippers,	Edward Cornock
Picture scarf,	Miss Katie Burgoyne
Hand-painted vase,	Mrs. J. J. Gaynor

Ton of coal,	Edward Burns
Barrel of flour,	M. A. Taylor
Lamp,	Robertson Bros.
Lemonade set,	Mrs. Michael Cahill
Doll,	Hood's Bargain Store
Chest of Tea,	Thomas Roach
Chair	Mrs. James Cawley
Sofa pillow,	Miss Mary McCarthy
Table scarf,	Mrs. Charles M. Williams
Pair of slippers,	D. Swan
Boy's suit,	One-Price Clothing Co.
Pair of Blankets,	J. V. Keyes & Co.
Sofa pillow,	Mrs. John McKay
Table scarf,	Miss Mary McDougal
Barrel of flour,	Lyons & Burns Hall
Parlor lamp,	Mrs. T. P. Hall

## ST. JOSEPH'S AND ST. JEAN BAPTIST TABLE.

Mrs. O. J. Bell-isle, *President.*  
Mrs. W. A. Parthenais, *Vice-President.*  
Mrs. D. A. Parthenais, *Treasurer.*

Assistants—Mrs. W. Caisse, Mrs. P. L. Denault, Mrs. C. H. Boisvert, Mrs. J. G. Parent, Mrs. C. Cote, Mrs. Tarte, Mrs. A. Leblanc, and Misses D. Lussier, Malheur, R. Gill, Montplaisir, R. Caisse, K. Gill, Alexandre, E. Lanoue, J. Courville, J. Miller, M. Brunelle, B. Brunelle, A. Cote, J. Roy, A. Roy, A. Monbleau, K. Desantells, E. Labonne, M. L. Delude, J. Dauphinais, G. Boisvert and M. L. Lentherier.

## DONATIONS.

Parlor chair,	John Weleh
" table,	E. H. Dupres
Table cover,	J. V. Keyes & Co.
Jacket,	New York Cloak & Suit Co.
Bed spread,	Cook, Taylor & Co.
Silver castor,	Mde. C. H. Boisvert
" basket,	Mrs. J. Crowley
Infant's cloak,	E. H. Guillette
Silk umbrella,	J. G. Cote
Toilet set,	Mrs. H. Dozois
Tidy,	Miss Rose Caisse
Slippers,	G. E. Mongeau
Gold ring,	A. Simard
Wringier,	Bartlett & Dow
Cloak,	J. L. Loiselle
Half-dozen towels,	O'Donnell & Gilbreath
Pair vases,	French & Puffer
Muff,	Abels & Son
Statue,	Mrs. P. Leelair

## ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH TABLE.

Miss Rose A. Dowd, *President.*

Assistants—Mrs. J. S. Murphy, Mrs. P. W. Riley, Misses Maggie McCluskey, Annie Doherty, Lillie McDowell, Lizzie Keefe, Sadie Brammer, B. Pendar.

## DONATIONS.

Miss Maggie McCluskey,	\$3.00
George Taylor,	2.00
Mrs. Edward Gibson,	.50
John Gibson,	1.00
Mrs. Barker,	1.00

Gold watch.....	Michael Gookin
Three shawls.....	August Fels
Sewing machine, Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co	
Barrel of sugar.....	Mrs. H. McDonald
Barrel of flour.....	Mrs. Timothy Leary
Barrel of flour.....	Frank Hallett
Gold ring.....	Mrs. J. F. Callahan
China set.....	Miss Lizzie Keefe
Dicken's works.....	Thomas Lawler
Parlor lamp.....	Mr. Kinsella
".....	Mrs. F. J. Joyce
Picture.....	Mr. Harmon
".....	Mrs. Martin Farrell
".....	Miss Rose Dowd
Silver knives and forks, Mrs. Elias McQuade	
Silver castor.....	Dickson Bros.
Pair of skates.....	"
Silver sugar bowl.....	Harry Raynes
Silver service.....	Committee
Ladies' boots.....	O'Sullivan Bros.
Ton of coal.....	Dennis O'Brien
Plush jewel case.....	T. Morris, Jr.
Painted table cover.....	Mrs. Chas. Kimball
Painted pillow.....	Miss Sadie Braunner
Sofa pillow.....	Miss Shea, Boston
Plush banner.....	Miss Della Collins
Painted tidy.....	Miss Julia Carroll
Chair.....	Miss Sarah McBride
Shopping bag.....	Maynard & Co.
Set of underwear.....	Perley & Co.
Bridal doll.....	Miss Nora Euwright
Dozen napkins.....	Miss Mary Brady
Glass set.....	Miss Mary McBride
Water set.....	Miss M. Kearns
Lemonade set.....	Ellis & Yates
Pair of vases.....	Miss Kate McDonald
Table cover.....	Mr. McCloskey
Table Scarf.....	Shanley & Co.
Bedspread.....	Mrs. John Boyle
Tub of butter.....	Mr. Clough
Three aprons.....	Mr. Grout
Pair of blankets.....	Mr. Cote
Plush toilet set.....	Mrs. P. Cowley

**SACRED HEART PARISH TABLE.**Miss Sarah F. Gildea, *President.*

Assistants—Misses Nellie O'Grady, Adie Sullivan and Miss Mary O'Giady.

**DONATIONS.**

Overcoat.....	J. L. Chalifoux
Blankets.....	O'Donnell & Gilbride
Napkins.....	Pollard & Co.
Table cloth.....	J. G. Cote
Table linen.....	G. Taylor
Parlor lamp.....	Dickson Bros.
Silver cake basket.....	Ordway

" knives and forks.....	Durant & Rogers
" berry dish.....	Geo. Wood
Parlor table.....	Frank Puffer
Easy chair.....	Gookin Bros.
Trunk.....	P. Devine
Smoking set.....	Miss Nellie O'Grady
Box of cigars.....	J. J. Gallagher
Chest of tea.....	Andrew Devine
Boy's suit.....	C. A. Wheeler
Picture of Rev. Father Burns by Mr. Emerson, Artist.	
C. B. Coburn.....	\$2.00
S. G. Mack.....	1.00
Mr. Cahill.....	1.00
O'Brien Bros.....	1.00
Mrs. D. McCarthy.....	1.00
Friends.....	3.00

**PHARMACY.**Dr. Chaput, *Chairman.*

Matrons: { Mrs. Dr. McCarthy.

{ Mrs. Dr. Harrington.

Miss Kate Dempsey, *Secretary.*

Assistants -- Misses Katherine Keyes, Katherine Lennon, Margie Marre, Lilla McEvoy, Almira Henotte, Mary Fitzgerald, Addie McCarthy, Delia Charron, Anastasia Corbett, Katie Roarke, Lilla Hebert, Kate Lawler, Mary Cronin, Kate Kelley.

**CANDY AND FLOWER TABLE.**Miss Agnes L. Donoghue, *President.*

Assistants—Misses Katherine S. Donovan, Adelaide Crowley, Nellie Lynch, Jennie Costello, Katherine Keyes, Katie Cassidy, Mary B. McGovern, Therese F. Donoghue, Mollie Murphy, Kittle Crowley and Mary Martin.

**REBECCA'S WELL.**Miss M. Jenny McDonald, *President.*

Assistants—Misses Mary McCarty, Mary E. Fay, Margaret King, Munie Davey, Jennie McKay, Mamie Nawn, Minnie Delaney, Helen O'Hearn, Clara Emmond, Corinne Le Clair, Clara Desmond, Margaret McCluskey, Susan Courtney, Catherine Boyle, Catherine McMahon, Emma Cook and Mary J. Thompson.

Before closing this chapter it should be mentioned that some time ago the Sisters started what might be called a canvass through the city, to see whether or not they could find four hundred persons who would subscribe \$25 each for the hospital. This work was more especially undertaken in connection with the present celebration, and it has been pushed with energy and perseverance during the past few months, with the result that nearly three hundred such subscribers have already been obtained. It was thought that the full list would be ready for publication in the present work, but several

persons who could be relied upon to contribute could not be seen in time, and it was, therefore, considered better to defer the publication of the names for some time. In addition to the \$25 list there are several persons who have given larger and smaller amounts, and it is expected that a complete list of all the names can be make public in a short time, probably about the date of the twenty-fifth anniversary, which will be in a few weeks. Of the \$27,000 paid on loans, as given in the statement of accounts, \$7,000 has been paid out of the funds raised in this way, and should be really credited to the bazaar fund.

Taken altogether, the outlook for the hospital is encouraging, and it is devoutly to be hoped that with the proceeds from all sources, the dawn of the twenty-fifth anniversary may see the hospital entirely free from debt, so that it may be enabled to pass through another quarter century untrammeled by the burdens which it has borne in the past.

## THE PENITENT IMPENITENT.

[Written for the Souvenir History of St. John's Hospital by P. J. Lynch.]

The noon-day sun is aglow in the sky,  
In the city the busy throng —  
Its one great aim to sell and buy —  
Keeps moving ever. But hark! a cry  
Arrests the steps of the passer by :  
"A man run down and dead well nigh,"  
The cry is borne along.

They wipe the blood from the bleeding  
face ;  
They raise the mangled form  
And tenderly carry him to that place —  
St. Vincent's Hospital — where race,  
Nor color nor creed can e'er efface  
That God-like love and saving grace  
For the heart crushed by the storm.

For weeks he lay on his bed of pain,  
Unconscious. Then a faint,  
Faint, glow of life swelled through his  
vein,  
And thought awoke in his sluggish brain,  
And dimly conscious he would faint  
To know how long he there had lain,  
And what meant such restraint.

Standing near was the Sister Clare,  
With a look of pitying love  
O'erspreading her features mild and fair.  
As she wiped the dew from his brow  
and hair,  
And smoothed his pillow with tender  
care,

She seemed, with her pure angelic air,  
A being from above.  
When he saw the nun by his bedside  
stand,  
His face grew wild with hate :  
He spat in her face, but like martyr grand  
She bore the insult foully planned.  
Then wilder he grew and he raised his  
hand  
To strike — but his fury exhausted him  
and  
He sank to his former state.

Some hours he lay in stupor there,  
Before he again awoke,  
But there in the same position where  
She stood before, was the Sister Clare  
Tending him still with devoted care.  
Surprised thereat, 'twas minutes ere  
He found his voice and spoke.

"Are you human," he cried, and his  
eyes grew bright  
In wonder and dire amaze ;  
Like one who, gazing thro' tropical night  
To Heaven's star-strewn, giddy height,  
Sees wonders vast of wondrous light,  
And worlds whose splendors dazzle the  
sight,  
For the first time meet his gaze.

"I struck you — At least the intent was  
there.

I struck you though e'en I failed.  
And yet I see you standing where  
You stood before; and still you wear  
The same unworldly, peaceful air,  
And your face is smiling, calm and fair  
As if I never had railed.

" Tell me, for more I would have you tell  
Of a thing so passing strange,  
For never before, and I've wandered —  
well,  
Through almost every clime where dwell  
The races of man—has the like befell:  
No, blow for blow, and vengeance fell,  
My creed has been sans change."

She sighed, and as seeking Heaven's aid  
An upward look she gave.  
" And have you not heard," she gently  
said,  
" Of Him who came from Heaven and  
made  
The atonement: with His blood he paid  
The price for justice long delayed,  
And died our souls to save.

" Was he not struck, but he struck not  
again:  
Reviled — He forgave his foes;  
And shall mortals weak like us complain  
Of the world's rude shock, and the  
smarting pain  
Of the hasty blow. No, we well would  
fain  
The model to take of the Spotless Slain,  
And follow whither He goes."

Some time he lay so deep in thought  
That scarce he seemed awake.  
Then his face grew calm; of the strug-  
gle nought  
Of trace remained. The 'fight was  
fought,  
And vict'ry, though 'twas dearly bought,  
Was his. "And now," he said, "I ought  
Some explanation make.

" Once I was young and as wild as e'er  
A mortal man might be;  
Yet I won the love of a maiden fair  
As the dawn; and her locks of golden  
hair  
Fell o'er a brow of beauty rare,  
And she had the same angelic air  
That now in thy face I see.

" We were happy together for many years  
In our blindly selfish way.  
Little we knew of the hopes and fears  
Of the world above, and nought of the  
tears  
Of this world below, (the grief that sears  
Was then not mine) our only fears  
Were for the passing day.

" At length, alas! the trial came  
When sickness claimed my wife.  
They carried her to a place the same  
As this, because of the Sisters' fame  
For nursing. "Twas no idle claim  
For better daily grew the dame  
And brighter grew my life.

" But when they brought her home and  
well,  
To our cot beside the lake,  
She was so changed, I scarce could tell  
It was the same sweet, lovely Nell  
Who was my wife. Like a funeral knell  
It smote my soul; then I blindly fell  
Into my first mistake.

" She was so changed she shrank aghast  
Before the life we led;  
She daily urged the prayer and fast  
As penance for our reckless past;  
She spoke of life whose joys would last  
Beyond the tomb — a thought so vast  
To me was riddle dread.

" And I — I blindly took no heed  
Of loving counsel given.  
I was untamed and wild; the seed  
On barren ground was cast. The need  
Of kindly word and holy deed  
Had never entered in my creed.  
Like oak before 'tis riven

" I kept my reckless, headstrong way,  
As much from pique as pride,  
And thus we grew apart each day,  
The sunshine darkened — every ray,  
And she, who used to be so gay,  
Grew sad and thin, and pined away,  
Until at length she died.

" Then darkness followed—reason went;  
Oh! I was mad a space,  
I cursed the house where she was sent;  
I cursed the nuns and all who lent  
Their aid against her mind's content;  
I cursed your order, and I meant  
Revenge on all your race.

" But now I see the way quite clear;  
The lesson she was taught  
I, too, have learned. To Heaven dear  
Must be that creed which knows no fear;  
Which love returns for blow and jeer;  
Whose mission is to dry the tear  
Of all who suffer aught.

" Henceforth to me that creed is best,  
(These are not idle words —  
Your chaplain may apply the test)  
It satisfies that strange unrest  
I've always felt within my breast,  
For something holier — more blest —  
Than earth below affords."

## DR. GEORGE P. MADDEN'S Hydropathic Establishment.

**H**IS INSTITUTION is for the treatment of all forms of Chronic Ailments, and patients convalescing from non-contagious diseases; special attention given to Diseases of the Nervous System. In the treatment of Chronic Diseases we avail ourselves of every well tried method. Our chief desire is to benefit our patients, and having studied and made ourselves familiar with the most recent plans of treatment, we feel at liberty to practice as in our judgment and experience seems best in each individual case. While every case, to be successfully treated, must be individualized and prescribed for on its own merits, we may say in a general way that our treatment consists of the administration of various Baths, Galvanic and Faradic Electricity, and Massage.

This method of treating disease has been so long established and has accomplished so much that it has secured for itself a pre-eminent position as a remedial agent. It has lately overcome an immense amount of prejudiced opposition, for among our patrons this city's best physicians are numbered. Our lamented friend and patient, Dr. Fox, who had made a tour of inspection of all the principal Hydro-pathic Institutions of Europe, pronounced this the most perfect, in point of general adaptability, of any he had visited. This statement, coming from a physician who was most guarded in his remarks, is worthy of the consideration of those desirous of placing themselves or friends under our treatment.

We consider the Turkish Bath the most important feature of this institution. Our experience with the judicious use of this bath has led us to think more and more highly of it as a therapeutic agent, for it hardens the body and renders it almost insusceptible to changes of temperature. There is no danger whatsoever in frequenting the bath, other ideas to the contrary, for the child as well as the man may indulge with impunity, provided it is under proper supervision. The prevailing idea of a Turkish Bath is ludicrous in the extreme, and with none more so than some of our local physicians. With them a Turkish Bath means a roasting of the body, followed by a pounding into jelly and placed in a mould to assume their own or some other body's form while cooling off. They tell their patients that they are not "strong enough," that the bath is weakening, etc.; to their way of thinking none should take them but those who are "too strong;" who are in danger of taking the earth and running away with it. For such men I have the greatest sympathy, but for their ignorance, the greatest contempt.

The House Surgeon of the great Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary, where no less than 18,000 patients were treated last year, says: "Another year's experience has confirmed me in the opinion expressed in my last report as to the great value of the Turkish Bath in cases of rheumatism, dropsy, skin diseases, catarrh, influenza, ague, chronic bronchitis, and affections of old people attended by dry conditions of the mucous membrane."

"It has become a question with me, not what the bath will cure, but what it will not."—**DR. BRENTON.**

"Gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia are said to be unknown among the Turks."—**DR. LEARNED.**

"By timely resource to Turkish Baths, bronchitis, diarrhoea or dysentery may be prevented."—**J. T. METCALF, M. D.**

Bright's disease of the kidneys is more rare when the bath is habitually resorted to. It will restore the health of patients in incipient consumption. It is also good in diabetes."—**W. H. THOMPSON, M. D., L.L. D., New York.**

*This Institution is Situated at 10 Middle Street, near Central,*

*And is open for Ladies every morning at 8, and continue till 7 P. M.; for Gentlemen at 2, and continue till 9 P. M. (Closed Sundays.)*

Engagements may be made or outside telephone calls attended to. Telephone 468-2.

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BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.,  
· · JEWELERS · ·  
Silversmiths and Importers.

---

Diamonds and other Gems, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,  
Artistic Bronzes, Porcelain, China and Rich Fancy  
Articles, comprising a carefully selected stock  
of standard quality of goods.

---

CLOCKS

---

Onyx, Marble, Brass, Gilt and Enamel.

---

ENGLISH HALL CHIME CLOCKS.

---

*Travelling Clocks, Repeaters and Quarter Strikers.*

---

Bigelow, Kennard & Co.,

511 Washington Street, BOSTON.

# Thos. O'Callaghan & Co.

## CARPETS.

Our Special Offerings for This Season.

400 PIECES

LOWELL  
EX. SUPERS,

55c. PER  
YARD.

175 PIECES

ROXBURY  
TAPESTRIES,

65c. PER  
YARD.

400 PIECES

LOWELL  
5-FRAME BODY  
BRUSSELS,

97 1-2c. PER  
YARD.

175 PIECES

SMITH'S  
BEST  
MOQUETTE,

95c. PER  
YARD.

# Thos. O'Callaghan & Co.

*597, 599 and 601 Washington Street,*

Opposite Globe Theatre.

BOSTON.

# The Old Lowell National Bank,

(FORMERLY THE LOWELL BANK.)

*Banking Rooms, No. 15 Central Street.*

INCORPORATED AS A STATE BANK MARCH 11th, 1828.

Authorized to commence business as a National Banking Association June 12, 1865.



**CAPITAL**  
\$200,000.



JOHN DAVIS, President.

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Francis N. Chase, Teller.

Albert R. Philbrick, Edwin T. Shaw, Clerks.

## • • DIRECTORS • •

Edward M. Tucke, W. W. Carey, Percy Parker,

Phineas Whiting, Jos. L. Chalifoux, John Davis,

Artemas B. Woodworth, Geo. F. Penniman, Peter H. Donohoe.

Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays

Annual Election, Third Tuesday of January.

# RAILROAD NATIONAL BANK,

Nos. 93, 95 and 97 Merrimack St.

INCORPORATED, 1831.

RE-ORGANIZED, 1865.

C      \$400,000      L

A                    A

P      T



I



P      T

A                    A

C      \$400,000      L

EDWARD T. ROWELL, President.

FRANK P. HAGGETT, Cashier.

EDWARD W. PEASE, Teller.

F. Artemas Holden, Book-keeper.      Walter H. Colburn, Clerk.

## DIRECTORS.

Sewall G. Mack,  
George S. Motley,  
A. G. Cumnock,

George Ripley,  
James B. Francis,  
James Francis,  
Edward T. Rowell.

Jacob Rogers,  
Alvin S. Lyon,  
Wm. S. Southworth,

DISCOUNT DAILY.

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# Prescott National Bank

**28 Central Street, opposite Middle Street.**

INCORPORATED, 1850.      REORGANIZED, 1865.

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## Capital, - - \$300,000.

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HAPGOOD WRIGHT, President.

ALONZO A. COBURN, Vice-President.

FREDERICK BLANCHARD, Cashier.

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### • • • CLERKS • • •

Geo. R. Chandler,      E. E. Sawyer,      Mark A. Adams,  
Herbert D. Burrage.

## DIRECTORS.

Daniel Gage,      Hapgood Wright,      A. A. Coburn,  
G. F. Richardson,      Chas. H. Coburn,      J. Adams Bartlett,  
J. W. Abbott,      W. A. Ingham,      Chas. A. Stott.

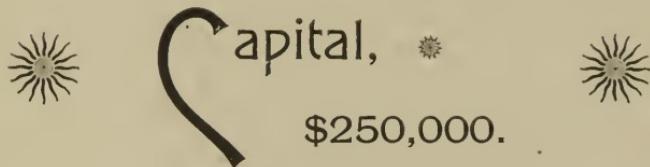
# The Wamesit National Bank

OF LOWELL, MASS.

**189 Middlesex St., near Northern Depot.**

*Incorporated as a State Bank, April 28, 1853.*

*Organized as a National Association, Jan. 17, 1865.*



H. C. HOWE, President.

G. W. KNOWLTON, Cashier.

WALTER E. BARTLETT, Clerk.

## DIRECTORS

Samuel Horn,	William H. Wiggin,	Francis Jewett,
Prescott C. Gates,	Perley P. Perham,	James W. Bennett,
Seth B. Hall,	Samuel Kidder,	Henry C. Howe,
	G. W. Knowlton.	

**CHARLES E. GOULDING, Book-keeper.**

Annual Meeting, third Tuesday in January. Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays. Dividends, first day of January and July.

# LOWELL TRUST CO.

4 GORHAM ST. — DONOVAN BUILDING — 145 CENTRAL ST.

INCORPORATED MAY 23, 1890.

OPENED FOR BUSINESS FEB. 9, 1891.

**CAPITAL, - \$125,000**

**Undivided Profits (Jan. 1st, 1892), - \$11,477.93**

*JOHN J. DONOVAN, President.*

*GEO. T. SHELDON, Treasurer.*

*JOHN W. CORCORAN, Secretary.*

*GEO. M. HARRIGAN, Actuary.*

John H. Riordan, Book-keeper.

Thos. H. Murphy, Clerk.

This company transacts a general banking business, allows Interest on Deposits when payable at specified dates. Checks on this company are received through the Lowell Clearing House.

Commercial Paper Discounted. Loans made upon Approved Collateral, and Collections on points in the United States, Canada, and throughout Europe made on the most favorable terms.

Authorized to accept and execute Trusts under any Will or Instrument creating a Trust, and to take the care and management of property and Estates.

Acts as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee under Mortgages of Railroad and other Corporations.

Every accommodation and convenience consistent with sound banking extended to customers.

# Central Savings Bank,

◀ MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING ▷

No. 39 Merrimack Street.

## Safety Deposit Vault in Connection with this Bank.

OLIVER H. MOULTON, President.

SAMUEL A. CHASE, Treasurer.

CLARENCE W. WHIDDEN, Clerk.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Frederick Ayer,              James C. Abbott,              Daniel Swan,  
George F. Scribner,           Benjamin Walker.

### TRUSTEES.

Frederick Ayer,	Henry C. Church,	Cyrus H. Latham,
James C. Abbott,	Robert Court,	Patrick Lynch,
Ezra B. Adams,	Alvin S. Lyon,	George F. Scribner,
Erastus Boyden,	Prescott C. Gates,	Oliver H. Moulton,
Ephraim Brown,	Joseph R. Hayes,	Arthur G. Pollard,
Joseph S. Brown,	George L. Huntoon,	Amasa Pratt,
Willard A. Brown,	John S. Jaques,	George Runels,
Daniel Swan,	Benj. Walker,	Samuel N. Wood,
	George W. Young.	

Quarters Commence first Saturday in February, May, August, and November.

BANK HOURS—OPEN 9 TO 1 DAILY, SATURDAY EVENINGS 7 TO 9.

---

# APPLETON NATIONAL BANK,

No. 6 Appleton Block, Central St.

---

CAPITAL, - - - \$300,000:

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J. F. KIMBALL, President. E. K. PERLEY, Cashier.  
FRED H. ELA, Teller.

GEORGE E. KING, WALLACE V. ADAMS, and M. T. PEIRCE, Clerks.

**DIRECTORS.**—William S. Bennett, H. H. Wilder, J. F. Kimball, Addison Putnam, William E. Livingston, Fred A. Buttrick, J. W. C. Pickering, George W. Fifield, Henry M. Knowles, George O. Whiting.

Annual Meeting, second Tuesday in January. Dividends first Mondays in January, April, July, and October. Discount, Mondays and Thursdays.

Dividends payable in Boston collected without charge.

---

# United States Cartridge Co.,

LOWELL, MASS.,

Manufacturers of Metallic Ammunition

OF ALL KINDS, AND THE

U. S. "CLIMAX"

WATERPROOF PAPER SHOT SHELLS.

---

# LOWELL GAS LIGHT CO.

---

Call at office, 22 SHATTUCK STREET, and examine Gas Cooking Stoves, which will be set up and rented at a low rate per year.

---

#### FIRST-CLASS HEATING STOVES FOR SALE.

---

Price of Gas, with the discount off for prompt payment, is  
**\$1.10 per Thousand Feet.**

Price of Coke delivered,

**\$4.50 per Chaldron, \$2.25 per Half Chaldron.**

---

 No charge made for the use of Meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumers' cellars.

Orders when left at this office, promptly attended to.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

---

# LOWELL HOSIERY CO.,

*Mount Vernon Street and Broadway.*

INCORPORATED MAY, 1869.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000.

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C. H. LATHAM, President.

JAMES DUCKWORTH, Treasurer.

W. A. EASTMAN, Superintendent.

FRED SANBORN, Paymaster.

Employ 300 Hands—Males, 100; Females 200.

## Special Production, Stainless Fast Black Hose

---

SELLING AGENTS,

BLISS, FABYAN & CO.,

100 Summer Street, Boston, and New York and Philadelphia.

---

# LOWELL & SUBURBAN

## Street + Railway + Company,

*Office, No. 41 Merrimack Street.*

---

### WEEK DAYS.

Cars Leave Prescott Square for all parts of the city every fifteen minutes between 6.15 A. M. and 11.13 P. M.

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### SUNDAYS.

Cars Leave Prescott Square for all parts of the city every fifteen minutes between 8.30 A. M. and 10.13 P. M.

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### ELECTRIC CARS.

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### WEEK DAYS.

Hourly for Lakeview between 6.53 A. M. and 9.53 P. M. For Parker Avenue every fifteen minutes between 6.22 A. M. and 11.07 P. M.

### SUNDAYS.

Hourly for Lakeview between 7.53 A. M. and 8.53 P. M. For Parker Avenue every fifteen minutes between 7.53 A. M. and 10.07 P. M.

P. F. SULLIVAN, *General Manager.*

# Merrimack Manufacturing Co.

North End of Dutton Street.

INCORPORATED 1822.

CAPITAL, - - - \$2,500,000

HOWARD STOCKTON, Treas.,

No. 87 Milk Street, BOSTON.

J. S. LUDLAM,	-	-	-	-	-	Agent
J. W. PEAD,	-	-	-	-	-	Superintendent of Mills
J. J. HART,	-	-	-	-	-	Superintendent of Printing
J. H. CAVERLY,	-	-	-	-	-	Paymaster

Spindles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	158,976
Looms,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,483
Females employed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000
Males employed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000
Yards made per week,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,057,300
Cotton consumed per week, lbs.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	175,000
Yards bleached, dyed and printed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,168.900
Kind of goods made, Prints, Nos. 28 and 36; Fancy, from Nos. 7 to 80								

PAY DAY SATURDAY, WEEKLY.

This Corporation Runs Five Mills, Besides the Print Works.

# HAMILTON M'F'G CO.,

## JACKSON STREET.

INCORPORATED 1825.

CAPITAL, . . . \$1,800,000.

CHARLES B. AMORY, Treasurer,

No. 70 KILBY STREET, (Mason's Building,) - - - BOSTON, MASS.

*Joy, Langdon & Co., Selling Agents,*

BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

OLIVER H. MOULTON, General Superintendent.

FERDINAND RODLIFF, Assistant Superintendent.

THOMAS WALSH, Asst. Supt. of Print Works.

STEPHEN F. WHITTIER, Paymaster.

Spindles, . . . . .	109,516	Males employed, . . . . .	700
Looms, . . . . .	3,035	Yards made per week, . . . . .	690,000
Females employed, . . . . .	1,300	Cotton consumed per week, . . . . .	135,000
Yards dyed and printed per week, . . . . .			650,000

### KINDS OF GOODS MADE:

Flannels, Prints, Ticks, Stripes, Drills, Sheetings  
and Shirtings, 5 to 37.

NUMBER OF MILLS, SIX, AND PRINT WORKS.

# Lowell Manufacturing Co.,

MARKET STREET.

INCORPORATED 1828.

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**Capital, - - \$2,000,000.**

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ARTHUR T. LYMAN, - - - - - Treasurer,  
No. 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

M. C. SKILTON, - - - - - Clerk,  
No. 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

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**SMITH, HOGG & GARDNER,**

• • SELLING AGENTS • •

**66 Chauncy St., BOSTON. 115 & 117 Worth St., N. Y.**

---

A. S. LYON, Superintendent.

LANDON ADAMS, Paymaster.

---

**SPINDLES—19,700 WORSTED AND WOOL, 2,816 COTTON.**

**LOOMS—385 POWER CARPET.**

Females employed,	- - - - -	1,200
Males employed,	- - - - -	700
Yards made per week,	- - - - -	60,000 yards Carpeting
Cotton consumed per week, lbs.,	- - - - -	6,000
Clean wool consumed per week, lbs.,	- - - - -	80,000

## MANUFACTURE CARPETS.

THIS COMPANY RUNS TWO SPINNING AND THREE CARPET MILLS.

# Tremont & Suffolk Mills,

## SUFFOLK STREET.

INCORPORATED 1831.

CONSOLIDATED 1871.

CAPITAL, \$1,200,000.

A. S. COVEL, - - - - - Treasurer.

No. 70 Kilby Street, BOSTON, MASS.

E. W. THOMAS, Agent. GEO. F. MORGAN, Supt.

A. M. CHADWICK, Paymaster.

SMITH, HOGG &amp; GARDNER, - - - - - Selling Agents,

66 Chauncey St., Boston. 115 &amp; 117 Worth St., New York.

Number of Spindles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,000
Number of Looms,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,800
Cotton used per week, pounds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,000

 Manufacture Canton and French Flannels, in all weights, widths, and colors ; also Hosiery and Twisted Yarns of all descriptions.

OPERATE SEVEN MILLS.

# LOWELL BLEACHERY.

Bleachery Street—South Part of the City.

INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL      \*      \*      \$400,000

Eliot C. Clarke, Treasurer,

No. 40 Water St., BOSTON.

JAMES N. BOURNE, Agent,

HAMILTON BURRAGE, Paymaster.

Females employed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Males employed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Pounds bleached per annum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000,000
Yards dyed per annum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000,000

ALL GRADES AND STYLES OF

## Cotton Goods Bleached and Dyed.

**PAY DAY, THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK.**

# Boott Cotton Mills.

---

Incorporated, 1835.

Began Work, 1836.

---

**CAPITAL, \$1,200,000.**

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ELIOT C. CLARKE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Treasurer.
A. G. CUMNOCK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agent.

---

Number of mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Spindles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,292
Looms,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,140
Females employed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600
Males employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475
Yards made per week,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000
Pounds cotton used per week,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,000
Kinds of goods made, Sheetings, Shirtings, Printing Cloth, 14 to 40								
Tons anthracite coal per year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Bushels charcoal per year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
Cords wood per year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Gallons oil per year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Pounds starch per year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
Water wheels: 6 turbines, 7 feet 8 inches; 1 turbine, 6 feet 8 inches; 2 turbines, 6 feet.								
Steam power, 2 engines, 2,400 horse power.								

---

**PAY DAY WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY.**

# PICKERING \* KNITTING \* CO.,

J. W. C. PICKERING,  
Treasurer.

W. N. NORCOTT,  
Superintendent.

————— MANUFACTURERS OF ————

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

# Knit Underwear.

*Ladies' Knit Jerseys,*

*Ladies' Knit Skirts,*

*Ladies' Knit Corset Covers.*

## LADIES' KNIT VESTS AND DRAWERS.

*Ladies' Swiss Rib Underwear in White and Colors,*

*Gents' Shirts and Drawers in Balbriggan, Gossamer, Gauze  
and Fancy Colorings.*

Mills at Lowell, Mass.

A good general invariably provides for the contingency of defeat. He rarely burns the bridges behind him.

---

**A Man**—bright in hopes, ingenious in expedients, energetic in execution, has good warrant of satisfactory results — if he lives.

He will earn money

He means to save money

He will protect his wife or family,

assuring them against want,

If He Lives

Do you know how little needs to be invested for a substantial BOND against the above Ifs; and that by this small investment, you are not only extinguishing all effects of that little obstructive word, but providing as well for yourself a future resource that has *never NEVER* failed to give satisfaction and profit to the surviving recipients?

The Endowment Contract alone will accomplish this, and human ingenuity has not yet devised a substitute for it. *CAN YOU?*

SEND YOUR AGE TO + + + + +

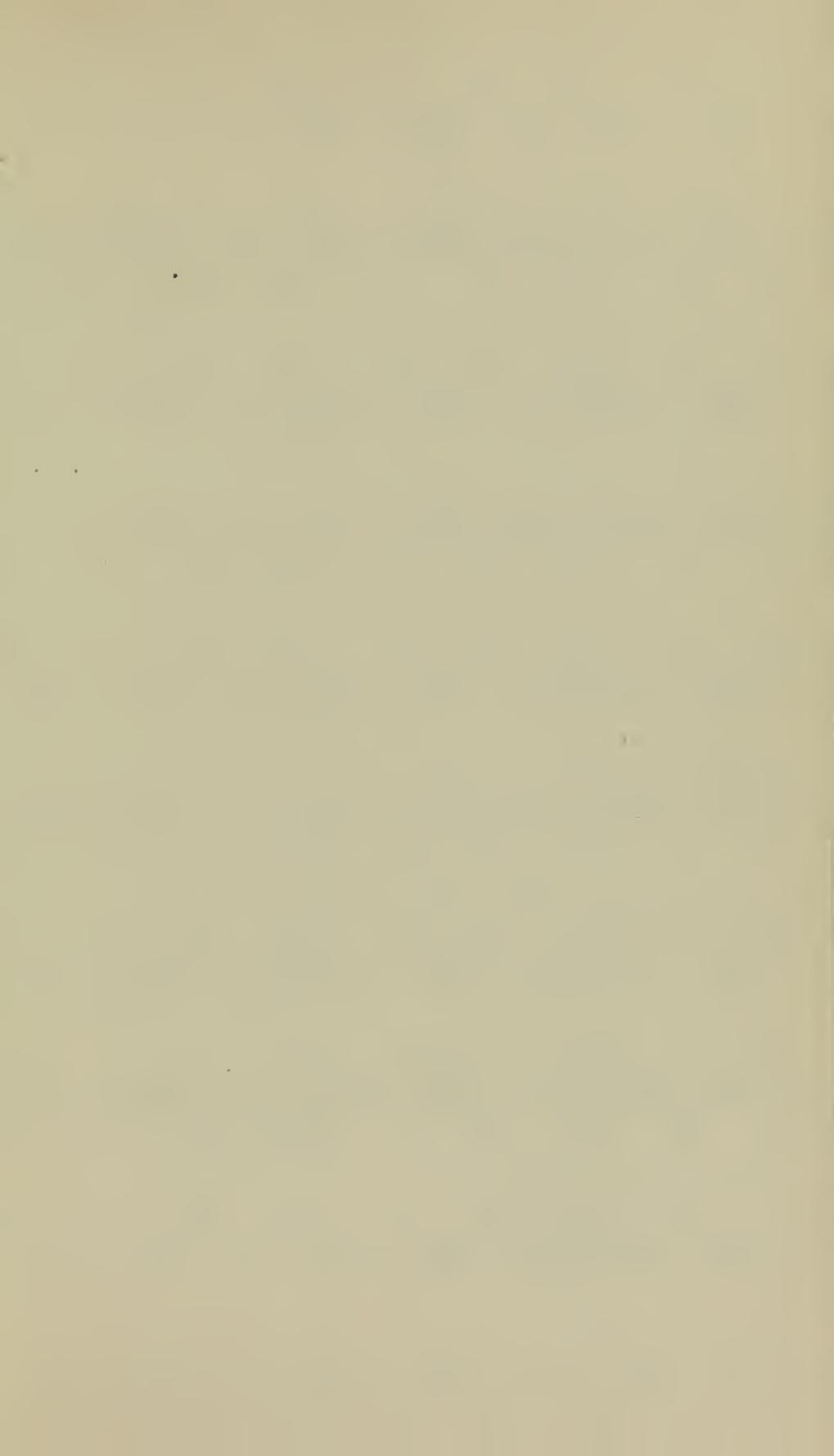
**John J. McAndrew,**

SPECIAL AGENT,

No. 29 Milk St., BOSTON.







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